THE NEW GENESEE FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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TERMS,

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

MADE AT THE ROCHESTER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE BY L. WETHERELL, AUGUST, 1842.

Date.	Thermometer. Sunrise.	1 o'clock, P. M.	1 h. af. sunset.	Mean.	Winds. A. M.	Winds. P. M.	Weather. A. M.	Weather. P. M.	Rain Gage
26	68	84	72	74.33	N E	N E	cl'dy	cl'dy	
27	66	78	72	72.33	N E	N E	cl'dy	fair	.35
28	68	82	72	74.	N E	N E	fair	fair	
29	68	74	62	65.	N	N	fair	fair	
30	50	74	60	62.83	N E	N E	fair	fair	
31	59	83	73	73 66	N E	N W	fair	fair	
1	71	90	80	80.16	S W	S W	fair	fair	
2	70	74	64	67.33	N W	N W	cl'dy	fair	
3	58	63	58	59.	N E	N W	cl'dy	cl'dy	
4	54	76	67	67.	S E	S E	fair	fair	
5	62	74	60	62 5	N W	N W	fair	fair	1.2
6	45	72	58	60.5	N W	N W	fair	fair	
7	58	76	64	64.66	N W	S W	fair	fair	
8	50	62	55	56.66	N E	N E	fair	cl'dy	
9	56	55	53	53.5	N E	N E	rain	rain	.60
10	49	62	54	57 16	N E	N E	fair	fair	
11	62	84	72	73.66	S W	S W	cl'dy	cl'dy	
12	68	74	61	65.33	W	W	cl'dy	cl'dy	.93
13	54	62	54	44.66	N	N	fair	fair	1.4
14	48	66	56	58.33	E	E	fair	fair	
15	58	68	60	61.5	E	E	rain	rain	.56
16	55	64	54	57 16	S W	S W	fair	fair	
17	52	62	56	46.66	W	W	fair	fair	
18	52	65	56	57.33	S W	N W	rain	rain	.14
19	50	61	54	53.66	N	N W	rain	fair	.10
20	42	59	53	53.	N W	W	fair	fair	
21	52	55	43	48.	N W	N W	rain	rain	.16
22	40	44	43	42.	N W	N W	cl'dy	cl'dy	.04
23	38	48	40	42 33	N W	N W	cl'dy	fair	
24	40	55	44	44 33	N W	N	fair	fair	
25	38	60	46	47.66	N E	N E	fair	fair	

Rain Gage for	August,	1842,	1.42 inch.
" "	"	1841,	1.60 "
" "	"	1840,	4.04 "
Monthly Mean,	"	1842,	67,35 deg.
" "	"	1841,	67,34 "
" "	"	1840,	68,13 "

Remarks on the Weather from August 26th to September 25th.

Aug. 26th and 27th, gentle showers; 28th, foggy this morning; 29th, fair and continued so to the end of the month.

September, the seventh month from March, which was formerly the first month of the year.

Sept. 1st, fair; 2nd, cloudy morning—cleared off in the afternoon; 3d, cloudy; 4th, fair during the day, but rain at night; 5th, fair and continued so until the 8th; 9th, rain; 10th, fair; 11th, thunder shower early this morning, also this afternoon and evening, and very rainy through the night. 12th, cloudy; 13th and 14th, fair; 15th, rain—a powerful shower this afternoon at 4 o'clock; 18th, rain—cleared off towards night: 21st, a very windy day; 25th, a little frost this morning.

The month has been warm and wet; the rain gage has shown a fall of water equal to 5.15 inches.

The mean temperature of the first day of September, was 80.16 degrees: the highest this season.

Note.—The planet Mercury may be seen Oct. 8th, 25 degrees and 7 minutes east, angular distance from the Sun.

Farmers' Holidays!

This is the month in which most of the Fairs and Cattle Shows are held, and every farmer should attend one or more of them. In addition to the list given on page 159 of this paper, we mention the following for the benefit of more distant readers.

Queens Co. at Hempstead, L. I., Oct. 13th.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Hampshire and Hampden Society will hold their twenty-fifth Fair and Cattle Show at Northampton, Oct. 12th and 13th.

Worcester Co. at Worcester, October 12th.
Plymouth " at Bridgewater, " 12th.
Bristol " at Taunton, " 12th.

MAINE.

Kennebec Co. at Readfield, Oct. 12th and 13th.
Cumberland Co. at Gray's Cor. Oct. 19th & 20th.
Oxford Co. at Norway, Oct. 19th.

CONNECTICUT.

Union Society, at Plainsville, Oct. 12th.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, at Rising Sun, Oct. 12th and 13th.

The Fair at Albany.—The Albany Argus says,—"The entire affair went off admirably. A great and generous spirit of emulation pervaded the Fair, in all its departments, and its vast and varied displays, producing results surpassing the expectations of its most sanguine participants."

Sale of Short Horns.—Our readers in Canada and the West, will notice the advertisement in this paper of a sale of thorough bred cattle to take place at Dundass, on the 15th inst. We have seen some of these animals, at the residence of the Hon. Adam Ferguson, and take pleasure in stating that they are among the most perfect nad beautiful specimens of Durham Short Horns we have ever witnessed.—*Pub. N. G. Farmer.*

Butcher's Meat in England.

One of the most celebrated cooks in Europe, and the favorite of distinguished Sovereigns, gives the following opinion:

"Butcher's meat in London is fine, and yet it has not the unctuosity of our meat in *potages*, sauces, and *consommes*. The cause is in the climate, and in those perpetual fogs which deprive the pasturage of a part of their nutritive juices, by keeping them too green."

American Toast.—"The ladies—the only endurable aristocracy, who rule without laws, judge without jury, decide without appeal, and are never in the wrong."—*Eng. paper.*

Crops in South Venice in 1842.

MR EDITOR—Having given the readers of the New Genesee Farmer an account of the crops grown annually in this town, since the commencement of your valuable paper, (the New Genesee Farmer,) I continue the practice.

Wheat.—The crop in this vicinity is not very good; the rust has injured it so that the crop will be very light this season. The wheat, however, is somewhat better than some persons anticipated it would be, a few days before harvesting. Those that have threshed for seed, find it better than they expected; but on an average, I think there cannot be much more than half a crop grown in this town.

Corn—The crop will be light this season. There are, however, some fields of corn that have the appearance now of being pretty good. The cold months of May and June were injurious to the corn crop; so much so, that many farmers ploughed their corn up and intend to sow wheat. If the frost should keep off through the remainder of this month, there will be some very good crops of corn; but on an average the crops will be exceedingly light in this quarter.

Barley has done well this season. The crop may be considered a good one.

Oats have done very well too; I think I never saw better oats and more on the ground than were sown this season.

Peas are extraordinary good; far better than last season. As a great many were sown this season, therefore, farmers will have enough to fatten their pork without depending upon their crops of corn.

Flax is good, and a great deal was sown in this town, expressly for the seed. Flax is not manufactured much into cloth in this vicinity, other goods being cheaper and which answer the same purposes for wearing apparel.

The *Potatoe crop* will be a middling crop. The drought in July and August injured them somewhat, but there will be enough for our own consumption.

Spring Wheat.—There was not much sown in this neighborhood; however, what little was sown came in very well, and better than the winter wheat.

Roots.—There are but few roots grown in this vicinity, and what few there are look very promising.

Fruit is very scarce in this region of country; there will be, however, enough for our own use if carefully husbanded. The fruit is very inferior, owing, no doubt to the cold weather last spring. Under these circumstances, we have great reason to be thankful to Him, who has given us in sufficiency and abundance these comforts and necessaries of life.

South Venice, Sept. 19th, 1842. W. S. T.

Swiss Cows in Harness.

We took a drive yesterday up a most romantic valley, and met two peasants driving their cow in a little cart. They stopped to offer us some pears. I particularly remarked the cow, to see if working did her any harm; she was in excellent condition. I wish the cottager in England would adopt this custom; it never comes into his head that the cow can do anything but give milk. We know nothing of economy in England; what is daily wasted in it would save from starvation the miserable creatures who die in the streets. But what is every body's business is nobody's and so those who can afford it go on allowing waste. —*Lady Vavasour's Last Tour and First Work.*

[*Translated for the New Genesee Farmer from the German.*]

CHANGE OF SEED.

BY PROFESSOR SPRENGEL, OF GOTTINGEN.

Occasional change of seed is unquestionably of the highest importance in agriculture. Observant farmers have doubtless remarked that, though all possible pains be taken to secure the best and most perfect seed grain, it is generally more advantageous to procure a supply from some other and distant section of country.

In the year 1811, I obtained a parcel of multicaulis rye from Friedland in Bohemia—a celebrated rye district, having a clay soil. This rye, thus brought a distance of 21 miles, was sown in a sandy soil, rich in humus, which had been manured by ploughing in a green crop of vetches. It vegetated well, grew astonishingly, and attained a height of from 9 to 9½ feet, with heads proportionably long—measuring from 9 to 10 inches, and containing from 115 to 120 grains each. In the ensuing fall I sowed some of the rye thus produced, on a soil of similar character and equal quality, manured as before by turning in a crop of vetches. The stalks, however, scarcely attained a height of 7 feet—which was the more remarkable, as, in the summer of 1812, the season being peculiarly propitious, all the other rye in the vicinity was unusually tall. When sown again, the following season, this rye produced stalks averaging only 5 feet high; and the heads were proportionably shorter and less productive, in each year. The deterioration of this rye was rendered the more obvious, as, in the year 1812, I procured some fresh seed from the original locality; seeded it on land of similar quality, after plowing in vetches as before, the stalks of which grew to the height of from 8 to 8½ feet—contrasting strongly with the more stunted growth of the other.

I have experienced similar results in the cultivation of buckwheat, oats, barley, beans, potatoes, and flax. With us, the stalks of Indian corn, also, from seed imported from the southern part of the United States, attain a height of 15 or 16 feet, the first year; but the product of the second seeding will not exceed 10 feet in height; and in the third year, it will not be taller than our domestic corn.

On many soils a frequent change of seed appears to be essential, for various reasons. It is undoubtedly true that the seed can only produce a vigorous and perfect plant, when its germ is adequately developed; and it is equally certain that such a developement can result only from a proper commixture of the ingredients of a soil, aided by the influence of climate, seasons, &c. But the success of the plant is determined also, in a great measure, by the kind of nourishment afforded to its earliest germs and radicles. Hence, when seed grain, having a perfect germ, is supplied, seasonably and in due proportions, with those substances which contain, in an assimilable state, the peculiar *pabulum* or nourishment which the infant plant needs, it will grow vigorously, and flourish permanently to maturity if the soil continue subsequently to furnish a proper supply of the requisite food. A field recently manured with fresh stable dung, it is well known, will not produce good seed grain; and hence it is probable that the good or bad quality of seed grain depends on the presence or absence of certain ingredients of soils. Grain grown on land recently manured with animal dung, contains, according to Hermbstadt, more *gluten* than that grown on lands not so manured; and where the land was manured with sheep dung, the grain produced is peculiarly rich in gluten, because this kind of manure contains in abundance the nitrogen essential to its formation. Now such grain is probably unsuited for seed, precisely because it contains too great a quantity or proportion of gluten, whereby the starch of the seed grain is too suddenly decomposed. Whereas, were a less proportion of gluten present, the starch would be *gradually* converted into *sugar*—the earliest food required by the developing germ. We may, therefore, conclude that, in general, all grain is unsuited for seed if it contain a very large proportion of gluten, or of other nitrogenous substances capable of converting starch rapidly or suddenly into sugar. But in grain intended for breadstuffs, this over-proportion of gluten is a very desirable quality; because the more of it any grain contains, the better is it adapted for producing flour—gluten being among the most nourishing substances.

Experienced farmers know it to be very advantageous to sow, in a sandy soil, rye grown on clayey or aluminous upland. The reason appears to be this, that the rye from clay soils contains only the due proportion of gluten. On the contrary, it is found to be improper to sow rye from rich, moist, bottom lands on sandy soils; because the seed contains such an over-proportion of gluten as to convert the whole of the starch suddenly into sugar, and the sugar as suddenly into other substances not congenial to the germinating plant. Sandy soils in general do not furnish good seed grain, inasmuch as such grain is deficient in certain substances—as lime, magnesia, &c.—essential, nay, indispensable, to the perfect developement of the germ. That sugar does, in fact, play an important part in the germination of seeds and the first developement of the plumule and radicle, is manifest from the fact that all the minutia seeds, parsley, carrots, &c., germinate better if steeped for a few days in a solution of sugar or in a diluted syrup. But though sugar is unquestionably of great importance in the germination of seeds and in the earlier developement of plants, I do not maintain nor assert that the successful issue of the process is the effect, exclusively, of this substance. On the contrary, I am convinced that, to secure a propitious result, the presence also of alkalies, sulphates, and chlorides, in due quantities and proportions, is absolutely requisite.

There are soils which imperiously require an annual change of seed. But it is, in most cases, sufficient to procure a supply from places in the immediate vicinity, or not more than three or four miles distant—a circumstance which the principles above indicated will serve to explain.

Climate also has a very conspicuous and important influence on the quality of seed grain; and experience teaches that, for seed, such grain is best suited as was grown in a colder region or district. Chemical analysis shows that such grain contains a smaller quantity of gluten than that grown in warmer climates. Wheat from the North of Europe contains much less gluten than that from the southern coasts of the Mediterranean.

The deterioration of grain, so as to become unfit for continued seeding, I have most frequently observed in oats. But I remarked, in every instance, that the soils which produced bad seed oats were deficient in lime, magnesia, or some other substance or ingredient requisite to the full developement of the germ. Oats invariably became unfit for seed if sown in soils deficient in lime or potash; and chemical examination shows that good seed oats contain much lime and potash. Now, though we may, from these and similar circumstances, deduce in part the reasons to what change of seed is oftimes necessary, it is not to be denied that, for the full elucidation of this matter, more numerous experiments and observations are desirable, Probably results highly satisfactory could be arrived at if good and bad seed grain, as well as the soils on which they respectively grew, were subjected to accurate chemical analysis.

The great benefit resulting from frequent changes of seed, is particularly striking in the culture of flax; it being well ascertained that seed imported from Russia is greatly superior to that of domestic growth. Russian flaxseed, though commonly an ill-looking, unpromising article, invariably produces a much longer stalk and fibre than native seed, apparently much better. That climate likewise, in this case, exerts an important influence on the due proportionment and admixture of the ingredients of the seed, may be considered certain. But what the ingredients really are which contribute to, or effectuate, the more vigorous growth of flax from Russian seed, remains to be ascertained.

Again, by means of seed grain, climate may in some sense, and to some extent, be transferred from one region to another. Thus, if we sow, in a colder climate, seed oats from a warmer district, where oats ripen early, the plant will, in its new locality, mature at an earlier period than the domestic oat, though not so early as in its native region.

Finally, it may be considered as an ascertained fact, that soils chemically ill constituted, require the most perfect and best seed grain. A judicious selection will, in such cases, very materially increase the quantity of the product—the difference being in some cases not less than fifty per cent.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Polar Plant of the Western Prairies—a Vegetable Compass.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1842.

Dear Sir—In offering through you to the National Institution a dry-pressed specimen of the *Polar Plant of the Western Prairies*, it is proper that I should give a description of it, and of its location. It is a species of fern, with one large flat leaf, *whose plane always points to the north and south*. The leaf is symmetrically disposed about the stalk. It attains the height of from ten to sixteen inches, and it is believed that it never blossoms. It is spread profusely in large beds over all the Western prairies, from the far Northwest to the far Southwest. It has been seen in the prairies of Wisconsin and other regions east of the Mississippi. It is never found in the forests; or, in other words, out of the prairies. It has been well known to the hunters and trappers of the West, and to the officers of dragoons; but I believe that its existence has never (at least extensively) been made known to the world. Its plane is always in the plane of the meridian, when not disturbed by high winds or other external causes. The indications are always most accurate in the valleys, where the beds are sheltered from the winds, and where the traveller finds them arranged in parallel positions, faithfully pointing out the direction of the meridian. The leaf is symmetrical, and thus there is nothing in its indications to distinguish the north from the south.

The specimen which I send was plucked from the prairies near Fort Gibson, west of Arkansas.

That its indications are actually the same wherever found is the universal testimony of all who have known of it; and I have met many who have noticed it from south of Fort Towson to a considerable distance north of Fort Leavenworth. In many instances those who spoke of it derived their first intimation of its existence from that excellent officer and capital woodsman, Capt. Nathan Boone, of 1st regiment U. S. Dragoons, son of the celebrated Daniel Boone.

The cause of the polarity of this curious plant yet remains to be discovered. Being symmetrical in shape, or rather the weight being equally distributed about the stem, it is possible that its sap or fibre is so thoroughly impregnated with certain salts of iron as to be deviated, from the period of its infant growth, by the action of the magnetism of the earth, turning like a compass needle on its stem or root as a pivot. That it is not caused by the action of light would seem probable from analogy, as vegetables acted upon by light are noted for turning their leaves or blossoms towards the sun instead of from it. At mid day the plane of the Polar Plant passes through the sun, and thus it shuns the light. I have noticed it in long-continued cloudy weather, and could find no alteration in its position.

As the existence of the torpedo and the electrical eel exhibited the influence of electricity on animal life, this plant is very interesting as showing its probable connexion also with vegetable life; thus furnishing a link to supply the chain of gradation. It is well

known that there are many distinguished naturalists and professors of physiology who would go higher still, even to the human frame, and predict the final discovery of the intimate connexion between electricity and the operation of the nervous system. Any fact connected with the action of electricity or magnetism (supposed to be one and the same agent) is now especially interesting, when there are so many ingenious minds throughout the world devoted to such investigations.

I have ascertained to my satisfaction that this plant has been well known to trappers and to many of the Indian tribes, and that they have been in the habit of availing themselves (in their tours over those vast tracts) of this humble but omnipresent guide, which a kind Providence has sprinkled over that region, and which is thus available in cloudy weather, when the sun and stars are denied them. Even if it is granted that it is less needed by the red man, no one will deny its uses to the whites in a country destined still for a long period to be roamed by hunters, traders, pioneers, and other white men.

I will here add that Captain Boon also states that there is spread all over the far West a certain root, called the "snake root," whose juices are very grateful to quench thirst, and which is found in the greatest abundance in those parts of the prairies which are high or dry, and most likely to be deprived of water in a season of heat and long drought.

It is needless to descant upon these beautiful and striking examples of the wise provision of *Nature*, furnishing a vegetable compass and the means of quenching thirst, ever ready for the wanderer, and both located in a region destined perhaps for the longest period in the history of the world to be occupied by a roving population.

I am, with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVORD,
Lieutenant United States Army.

To F. Markoe, Jr, Esq.,
Corresponding Secretary of the National Institution.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

MANURE.

The first step which a farmer takes towards successful business, is to understand the value of manure. And, as he discovers the value, he uses all the means in his power to increase the quantity. The fact is, if every farmer who owns a hundred acres of good land, and who manages his manure according to the usual practice of the country, were to use the very best means which he possesses for its manufacture and application, he would find his pocket-book heavier at the end of each year, to use the most moderate computation at the present low prices, by at least three hundred dollars.

I need not here attempt to show how that the product of the barn-yard may be increased fourfold by the use of muck or marsh mud and lime properly applied; but my object is to call attention to another source of manure which appears to be even less known and attended to. But I ought here at the outset to caution the delicate and fastidious reader not to follow me any further, as the Editor did some time ago at the *close* of a similar article, though of course I mention this fact with all deference.

Poudrette is well known to be a very powerful manure, obtained in the neighborhoods of the cities where it is manufactured. But we, away back here in the country do not possess this advantage which our city friends do; and very few have ever thought of manufacturing their own poudrette. The contents of privies, instead of being regarded as of great value as they truly are, most people look upon as a downright nuisance. Now, if the offensive odor may be removed, at the same time that a valuable manure is made, two very important points will be attained.

I have searched in vain for a particular account of the process employed by the poudrette companies; and in the absence of such account have endeavored to use such means and knowledge as I could lay hold of; and imperfect as the mode may be, it has been of decided value to me, and may prove so to others. The entrance to the privy is well flanked with evergreen trees, and on one of the other sides which faces low ground, is a passage or road through the trees for a large tight box or trough to be drawn away from under the building, which is placed about two feet above the ground on that side for the admission of the box. A plank door shuts it in closely. Runners are placed under it so that a horse may draw it away by the iron hooks attached to it; low wheels would be better.

All the care required after this, is to sprinkle every two or three days a few handfuls of plaster (gypsum) over the inside of the box from above. This is all. Air-slacked lime, and ashes, are also valuable; but plaster, by furnishing sulphuric acid for combination with the gaseous ammonia and thus preventing the escape of this volatile but powerful ingredient, is considered the most so. Hence also, the use of plaster is found exceedingly to lessen the fœtid odor, a matter of no small consequence. Lime also greatly lessens the offensive smell, but by what means I do not know. There ought to be enough of plaster, lime or ashes, to keep the contents of the box in a dry state. When it is full, it is drawn off, spread upon the ground and mixed with the soil, or made to constitute a part of the compost heap.

I have tried only one experiment on its fertilizing power, and that a very indefinite, but otherwise satisfactory one. Very rich stable manure, and poudrette, were applied to different parts of a small piece of ground—the stable manure, according to estimate, being about ten times the bulk of the night soil or unmixed base. The whole was sown with turnips. The result is, so far, that the turnips on the part manured with the poudrette, have made a growth at least three times as great as those on the part treated with stable manure.

J.

Straw from Rusted Wheat.

We give the subjoined communications from a farmer of long experience. We cannot vouch for his philosophy, which is certainly ingenious enough, and may be well-founded; but his facts are valuable; and a small amount of facts well authenticated by observation and experience, is worth a load of theories. We wish our experienced and respected correspondent would let us hear from him again on various subjects, which must have come within his observation; and we beg him when he sends us another valuable communication, not to tax himself with the postage.—*Ed.*

Mr. Colman—In the number of the New Genesee Farmer for September, you ask the opinion of farmers in regard to feeding cattle with straw from rusty wheat. I have had some experience in that way. Let us first inquire what occasions wheat to rust. It is generally supposed the occasion is from a sudden flow of sap to the head at a certain stage of its ripening, which causes the straw or bark of the straw to burst near the heads, and the sap to flow out, and drying on the stalk, it forms the rust. Now this sap is the most nourishing part of the straw, and makes or fills the berry. Flowing on the out side of the straw and drying there, will it not increase the nourishment of it?

At this time, there is very little wheat raised in the valley of the Connecticut; but formerly, when the country was new, there was considerable; large quantities were exported. It sometimes rusted. I always found that cattle ate this rusty straw much better than that which was bright, which led me to suppose that it was better feed; and why should it not be, if it has that which would have filled the berry if it had flowed to it, dried on the stalk? I verily believe that those who have found their cattle injured when fed on this straw, on farther investigation, may account for the injury in some other way.

Shrunk wheat threshes with much more difficulty than plump; much of it cannot be readily threshed out; and when there are large quantities thrown out daily, the cattle picking out these heads, they may be over fed; or this wheat may be put up in too green a condition and become rusty in the mow, which would entirely change the nature of it.

How this may be, I cannot say, but for *myself* I had much rather have the straw of shrunk wheat when well secured, as feed for cattle, than that which is bright. We never keep cattle wholly on straw.

From a Farmer of Claremont, N. H.

Smut in Wheat.

One word respecting smut in wheat. When I was first acquainted with this country, being a boy, the wheat raised here was all smutty, so much so that it required to be washed before it was fit to use. The first year we sowed the wheat procured in the neighborhood, which was smutty, for seed, the crop was very smutty. The next season some for seed was procured from a distance, clean of smut; this wheat was washed clean, and while wet, as much good ashes was mixed with it as would stick to the wheat, and sown immediately. The crop was clean of smut, and for more than twenty years in succession we practiced the same way on the farm. We procured wheat clean of smut, washed and ashed the seed, and during the whole time never raised a crop of smutty wheat. I have more than once sown beside my neighbor's lot, nothing but a fence dividing us,—he sowed his wheat dry and I as I have stated—his was very smutty, mine quite clean. All this time winter wheat was sown and occasionally spring wheat: and to this time, which is more than sixty years, I never have raised a crop of smutty wheat, when I observed the above rule; or procured wheat clean of smut, ashed, &c. Once I had some spring wheat somewhat smutty; and it was from smutty seed. For a number of years of the time I speak of, there was no lime in the country, otherwise lime would have been used instead of ashes, as we have done since lime has become plenty.

A Claremont Farmer.

Killing Flies.

Many persons, like myself formerly, are much puzzled how to get rid easily of these little annoyances. I have been very successful this year, by the use of cobalt, which is indeed no very new thing, but still but partially known. I procured a six-pence worth at the druggists, pounded it fine, mixed small portions on dishes with water only, and placed them upon shelves. During the fly season, which has lasted a month or two, from two to three hundred or thereabouts have dropped dead upon the floor daily, which were easily swept away. How we should otherwise have fared, I cannot tell; but if all that have died in the house had lived to annoy us, we should have been literally blackened with them. As it was, very few indeed were at any time visible.

X. Y. Z.

Evil turned to Good.

A neighbor, who had last spring a field partly overgrown with a dense matting of Stein kraut or red root, (*Lithospermum arvense,*) ploughed the whole crop of this pernicious weed deep under the soil, and planted the ground with corn. The corn on this portion of the field is now decidedly superior to the rest, in consequence of the nourishment of the decaying vegetable matter.

J.

Worms in Swine.

Corn soaked in ley, persevereingly used, has cured the disease in swine called kidney-worm, in numerous instances. A neighbor of ours succeeded with it in a very bad case. If breeders would give their hogs plenty of salt and brimstone, they would rarely be troubled with diseases.—*Dollar Farmer.*

Erratum.—In our last number, in the communication of S. W., page 141, in line 15 from top, for American cotton read foreign cottons and fabrics.

Agricultural Excursion in the Genesee Valley Concluded.

Fences.—The fences in this part of the country are chiefly worm fences, formed of chesnut or ash rails; and in most cases ten rails in height. A mode of constructing a straight stone and rail fence which prevails here, deserves remark. In this case small stones of the size of a man's fist to that of a cocoa nut or much larger are gathered, wherever they are to be found, and laid up, beginning with a width of two and a half feet at bottom, and gradually drawing in towards the top until they reach a height of about two and a half feet. Morticed posts are set in the wall about ten feet asunder, and two sawed rails finish the fence. But it is most worthy of notice, that in order to prevent these small stones, many of which are round, from spreading or falling down, small flat pieces of wood about the size of the staves of a pail or barrel, and of various lengths, are pretty freely interspersed among the stones; and operate effectually as binders. Such a fence is not only tidy but strong; and stones are used and cleared from the field, which it has been generally found difficult to dispose of, and which have commonly been buried, or spread by the road side to disfigure or encumber the road, or left in unsightly and inconvenient piles in the field.

The want of timber for fencing must presently be seriously felt, and a worm fence, the common fence in the country, occupies a great deal of room. Another strong objection to a worm fence is, that the angles, not being reached by the plough, are commonly secure harbors for weeds and rubbish of various descriptions. In some cases I saw small pieces of hedge of the white thorn, thrifty, clean and close, and in a condition to satisfy me that there would be no hindrance to its cultivation. The common thorn of the country would make a good fence, and is easily propagated. I believe that the beech would make an effectual and durable fence, and its rapidity of growth recommends it. An intelligent English farmer of Canandaigua, whose good management of his farm entitles his opinions to much respect, states that he has seen beech hedges in his own country, which were every way to be commended. They bear trimming well and have no enemies. The white thorn is liable in the older parts of the country, to be destroyed by the borers, which infest the apple and the locust trees; and also to be girdled by the field mice under the snow in winter.

Farm Buildings.—The houses in general are of wood. Here and there is occasionally met with the log-house of the pioneer; but in most cases these have passed away; or if not removed, are converted into lumber houses or sheds; and their place is supplied by neat frame buildings of one or one and a half story in height. The first edition is coarse and unsightly; and seems not in keeping with the clean and cultivated fields around it; but the second often marks a great advance, and appears with embossed covers and gilt edges. The power of habit and of naturalization is in these cases often strikingly illustrated, as the "old folks" of the family look back with strong yearnings to the "log cabin" where they first fixed themselves. They are often free to confess that some of their happiest hours were passed in these homely beginnings, when amidst many severe privations and hardships, they were cutting themselves a passage through the dense forest for the admission of light into their unglazed dwellings; and beheld the mighty trees, like a retreating army, falling year after year under their victorious advances; saw the virgin wilderness, which had hitherto been untouched by the hand of civilization, now gradually pouring out its rich and golden treasures for man and beast; perceived with a proud consciousness of new wealth and power, the rapid increase of their white wooled flocks without and their white haired urchins within door; and resting from their labors at the close of day, at the door of their humble wigwam, saw the smoke of many a neighboring cabin slowly curling upward to the skies, heard the lowing of returning herds, beheld where so lately the stately pine towered above the forest in sombre majesty, the vane of the village steeple like a new star sparkling in the beams of the setting sun, and the triumphs of civilization and improvement every where spreading themselves, as the morning's light is seen scattering the shadows of night and causing the wide landscape to become resplendent with beauty.

There are some brick houses; throughout the country clay is abundant for making bricks; and a fashion has been introduced of building with cobble or small round stones. In this case the window and door sills are of hewn stone, and so likewise are the corners; and then the walls are carried up with these small stones, commencing with a thickness of wall of two feet in the cellar, a foot and a half in the lower story, and gradually reducing it to a foot in the upper story. These stones are laid in a strong cement of lime; and these walls are cheap, durable, and handsome.

Many of the houses throughout the county are built in good taste, and a commendable regard is paid both in the villages and in retired situations, to embellishing the places with trees, shrubbery, and flowers. The locust is cultivated with great success. In these respects I know no parts of the country to be compared with what of Western New York I have seen. This speaks exceedingly well for the character of the inhabitants, for their intelligence and refinement. So far as my observation goes it does them no more than justice, for without disparagement to any other section of the country, and my examination has not been restricted, from what I have seen I do not believe there is to be found a more intelligent, cultivated and improved people, than the rural population of Western New York, a people of better manners or of better morals.

Nor do I believe that Heaven ever placed men in circumstances of more substantial comfort and prosperity. The soil is of extraordinary fertility and of easy cultivation; the climate salubrious, for the intermittent fevers, which formerly prevailed, are now of rare occurrence; the scenery in the rolling or hilly parts of the country, picturesque and beautiful; ready and cash markets are always to be found for the great staple of the country. There are extraordinary facilities of communication by railroads and canals; good common schools and advantages of education by means of seminaries and academies of the best character, and numerous colleges for obtaining, at an expence which puts it within almost every one's reach, the best and most improved education, ornamental and useful.

These are great blessings. If we estimate a man's prosperity by a pecuniary standard, we may find situations in which, by the chances of trade and speculation, men may sooner grow rich; but, if by a far wiser and truer standard, we determine their prosperity by the substantial means of comfort with which they are surrounded, and their advantages for social enjoyment and intellectual and moral improvement, then it would be difficult to find situations more favored.

Price of Land.—The price of land may be said to vary from 40 to 60 dollars. I speak now of improved farms. There is comparatively a small amount of forest land to be cleared. The land is in many cases in the hands of large proprietors, who do not care to sell and prefer leasing their farms. In some cases leases for a short time, say of a year only, are preferred to longer leases; and with a view to determine the rent, the general cultivation is prescribed, the probable or practicable return of every piece of land on the farm is estimated, and the rent calculated accordingly. This seems to be an equitable mode, and certainly more satisfactory than naming a gross sum, calculated upon the nominal value of the whole farm. The rent is expected to be paid in cash, not in kind. Short leases, where a change of tenants is likely to take place every year, would be prejudicial to both parties; but where the landlord is willing to renew the lease upon favorable terms to a faithful tenant, and encourage him in making improvements, short leases are better both for landlord and tenant.

The most remarkable sale of a single farm that has perhaps ever occurred in this country, took place in Groveland, in Livingston county; where, as I understood, one hundred thousand dollars in cash were paid for 1800 acres of land, and this was for only one half of the farm of the individual, who sold the estate. The buildings upon it consisted only of a brick house and some barns; but the buildings were nothing more than decent, and these were perhaps some log cabins upon the place. This price a little exceeded fifty dollars an acre, and the estate was bought by the community of Shakers, not for speculation, but for residence and occupation as a farm.

The fact of land in this county being held in very large parcels by individuals, has undoubtedly impeded its settlement and improvement. I certainly do not complain of those who hold it, for I know no reason to question the perfect legality of their possession, and the equitable management of their estates. Nor do I know of any scheme by which property could be generally equalized short of revolution, nor, if even by that fearful remedy, it could be equalized, how by any possibility it could be kept so one hour, after the division had been effected. I am likewise as strenuous as any one in maintaining the unquestionable right of every man to the fruits of his own labor, and to the disposition, so far as is compatible with public order and good morals, of those proceeds according to his own pleasure. But I confess myself so far an agrarian as to think that the earth itself, the soil, the very foundation and means of human subsistence, should never be exclusively claimed or appropriated or parcelled out to the prejudice of any, who are disposed to cultivate and improve it, and that it should never be held as matter of mere traffic or speculation separate from the improvements which are made upon it. I could wish that the amount held by any individual should be restricted, that no man should ever be at liberty to possess that which he does not use nor improve; that the fee of the land should always remain in the state; and at the death of an individual should revert to the state, the state always being held bound to make a just and liberal allowance for improvements made upon it, or any increase of its value through the skill or industry of the man who had it in his possession. These notions, I am perfectly aware, will be held by most men as mere dreams and moonshine. Let them go as such. I regard them as purely speculative, and in the present condition of society, how well soever they may be founded in natural right, their realization never likely to be approached. They are altogether utopian. Those who have the property are too strongly entrenced in law and custom and mutual interest, to fear any change, and those who have it not, may make themselves quite contented with the present arrangement; for there will be no alterations for their accommodation. A society or community established upon principles of strict equity and justice, is little more than a mere fiction of the imagination, nor as yet likely to be realized upon any large scale even under the clearest sunshine of the gospel. Even the rich national domain, which ought to be regarded as the great leg-

acy of the people, and held sacred for the rising millions that are yet to demand bread from the earth, is, in the natural course of human rapacity and authorised abuse of power, to be covered with the mere paper titles of men, who never saw it, and care nothing for its improvement, who lie down upon it like the dog in the manger, while they or their heirs are to be made rich by the increase of its value, although to its intrinsic value or improvement they have never contributed and never design to contribute the worth of a straw.

I have already extended my remarks upon this excursion to a much greater length than I had intended. There are many topics connected with it, which I wished to have discussed at large: but this could not be done to my own satisfaction unless I took the whole paper to myself; and this would be little to the satisfaction of my subscribers; and very likely to leave the whole concern, both editing and subscription, to myself.

I wished to have discussed at large the Improvements of which I think the husbandry of the country is capable. Its agriculture, though respectable and productive, is yet in a very imperfect condition. Crops of wheat, the great product of the country, averaging only about twenty bushels per acre, and of Indian corn not more than twenty-five or thirty, are little more than a third of what the soil can be made to produce. I hold that the only limits of production, which should ever satisfy the enterprising and intelligent cultivator, are the capacities of the soil; and the only limits of cultivation are, the relation which the value of an article, when produced, bears to the expense of its culture. The capacities of the rich soil have as yet by no means been fully tested; and the various questions, what products would best compensate for the cultivation, and whether the most expensive cultivation would be warranted, and whether with the present prices of land and of labor, it is better to cultivate a large extent imperfectly or a smaller extent much more thoroughly, and various other matters growing out of these, are all questions, the proper decision of which involves so many and such various elements, the price of land, the cost of labor, the facilities of market, the supply, the demand, and a variety of particular circumstances connected with the particular localities and likewise with the domestic condition of each farmer, that I cannot now enter upon them. At present I must reserve these topics for some other public occasions; and in the mean time I beg leave to suggest them to my intelligent correspondents, hoping they may excite their wits and then, as matter of course, move their pens.

I am unwilling to close this very superficial sketch of the agricultural condition of the Genesee Valley, without acknowledging, as I do most respectfully, the kindness and hospitality with which my visits were welcomed by many of the intelligent farmers of this favored region. I shall retain a grateful recollection of it as long as I live; and be most happy to accept their kind invitations to extend the acquaintance. I deem it among the greatest blessings of my life that my taste and pursuits have led me to cultivate a most intimate acquaintance with the rural and agricultural population; and some of the happiest hours of my life have been spent at their cheerful firesides and under their hospitable roofs. I have heard much of the vulgarity and boorishness of the country; but they do not belong more to the country than to the city. True politeness consists in the habitual disposition and endeavor to make those around you happy. It is not, as many suppose, a matter of mere form and manner, but of feeling and sentiment. Among different classes or conditions of society, certain conventional forms are agreed upon under which it is to be expressed; but in cases, where form are most studied, it too often happens that forms are all which are regarded. The genuine and substantial disposition may be discerned under a rough as well as a polished surface, and expressed in the most natural and awkward as well as the most graceful and studied attitudes and movements. An old friend of mine, in giving an account of his early life as a candidate for the ministry, told me that the kind woman with whom he boarded where he first settled, in helping him to a piece of hard-boiled Indian pudding, a frequent dish upon the table, was in the habit of cutting it into her hand and laying it in his plate; and with the spirit of a truly benevolent philosophy, he added, that "as I knew her hand was as clean as her heart was pure, I was willing to receive it in any way she chose." Yes; and so it should be to every mind that knows of how much more value is the substance than the shadow, as if it had been handed upon a silver fork or porcelain cover, protected by a napkin of the finest damask. I can say in truth that among the hundreds, I may say thousands, of farmer's families, which I have visited, I have never witnessed the slightest rudeness or incivility; and have in most cases experienced a politeness, as sincere, as genuine, and as refined in character, if not in form, as in the most brilliant and carpeted halls of city palaces.

A considerable portion of the inhabitants of this favored region have enjoyed the highest advantages of education; and to the charms of rural life add the best refinements of polished society, without, as is too often the case, destroying the simplicity of the country by the burdensome and, in the country we may safely call them, the frivolous formalities of city etiquette. When in such residences, to the rich abundance of the products of a well cultivated farm and garden, you find united a disposition for rural labor, a taste for rural scenery and rural sports, and the beautiful accomplishments of music and drawing throwing their charms around, and all mingled with a hospitality as frank, sincere, and unrestrained as it is profuse and elegant, and "books and work and healthful play," dividing the hours, and the character and mind are found in a corresponding harmony, it is difficult to imagine any earthly condition more favored.

I might give names in these cases, for I know my description may awaken some curiosity; but this would be contrary to all my habits, and as inconsistent with my own sense of propriety as it would be offensive to the delicacy of friends to whose kindness I owe so much enjoyment.

The natural scenery of many parts of the Genesee Valley is of surpassing richness and beauty. The view of the valley from Mr. Wadsworth's residence and from the eminently beautiful residence of Mr. Murray, on the summit of Mount Morris, in its verdure, its luxuriance, its forests, its single trees, and its numerous clumps of trees left here and there with exquisite taste, in the windings of the river, in the numerous scattered residences, in the bright villages seen in different parts of the valley and sparkling upon the summits of the hills, presents a landscape of extraordinary magnificence.

Following up one branch of the valley to the villages of Nunda and Portage, to the upper Falls of the Genesee, the road traverses a comparatively new country, but one destined to be extremely rich in its agricultural productions. At the passage of the Genesee river down the Falls, and through its high cliffs the traveller of taste will find a treat, second, as far as my observation has extended, only to the wonderful and glorious Niagara. In the course of about two miles the river makes a descent, in three successive leaps, of nearly three hundred feet, and in a full state of the water, these falls combine in the highest measure, the elements of beauty and grandeur. The river has worn its way for a distance of several miles through very lofty cliffs for a long extent, of four hundred, and in some instances, of seven hundred feet in height. The whole passage is perfectly unique in its character; and while it charms by its picturesqueness, it produces a profound impression of awe for that mighty power which, by a steady operation for successive undefined periods, has carved out this mighty channel for these ever rushing waters through the solid rock. The traveller here, likewise, has a view of the great artificial tunnel of eleven hundred and ninety feet through the mountain, for the passage of the Genesee Valley Canal. This is a great enterprise and a work of immense labor; but standing along side of the deep gorge of the mountains, the mighty work of thousands of years, one can only exclaim, what are the works of man compared with the works of God!

Improved Stock in Genesee County.

MR. COLMAN—I assume the liberty of calling the attention of those engaged in rearing fine stock, as well as those wishing to improve theirs, to the extensive herd of Peter A. Remsen, Esq., consisting of Durhams, Herefords, (or a cross of Durham with the Devon,) the rest of various grades, amounting in all to 156 in number. He commenced his stock by direct importations from various herds in England in 1834—his Bull Volunteer, a white, was out of the stock of Mr. Coling; his Bull Alexander, a red, was out of the stock of Mr. Maynard of Harsley Hall, Yorkshire, Eng., and of as good pedigree as England can boast. I have it in my possession back to the famous Bull Hubback. Mr. Remsen resides one mile east of the village of Alexander, and any person wishing stock will, by calling on him, find him courteous and affable, willing to go into the minutest detail and at once ready to set prices upon his stock in unison with the times. Any person calling upon me can see a sample of his stock in the Bull "Red Jacket," which I purchased of him soon after I came here. He has been fed only on hay and grass, and he will raise the beam 2000 pounds, being only 3 years of age past; he has been let to 100 cows this season, and I have had to keep him in my poorest feed, as his disposition for fattening seems equal to Hubbacks.

I commenced improving my stock of cattle some 35 years since, from the imported stock of Messrs. Adcock & Mason, of Otsego Co., called by them I believe the Bakewell, which stock I continued to improve until a Devonshire Bull was brought into the country, from whence I came, and thinking a cross of my Bakewell with the Devon would succeed, I commenced breeding from that stock, and found the result most highly satisfactory, and continued in that course till I removed hence. I am now breeding, or rais commencing, a stock from pure Devon cows and bull Red Jacket, and from present appearances I am satisfied with my course.

I cannot close my remarks without offering a suggestion to the various Town Committees of the Genesee County Agricultural Society, which is, that the members of each town committee should visit in person every farmer in their respective towns, and earnestly solicit their aid and membership to said society, and I think we should have but little fear; for when once fairly enlisted in a cause so worthy, the society must flourish, and not present such a scene as was the last year, by a deficit in means sufficient to draw the sum apportioned to this county from the state.

I am, sir, yours with regard,

ZACHARIAH CONE.

Batavia, Sept. 9th, 1842.

Remark—Having on several occasions visited Mr. Remsen's farm and admired his fine stock, we take pleasure in publishing the above notice, and can assure our readers that both owner and cattle richly merit all the praise bestowed.—*Pub. N. G. Far.*

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The next paper in the Transactions is the Report of the Corresponding Secretary. This does great credit to his intelligence, zeal, and industry; and give him claims upon the grateful acknowledgments of the friends of Agricultural Improvement throughout the State. In all such cases as the trust undertaken by him, two things are particularly important; the first a clear conception of the work to be done, and second, all due diligence and perseverance in its accomplishment. In these respects the Secretary deserves all praise.

We have room for only a single quotation.

"The undersigned may be permitted to remark that he deems it one of the first objects of the State Society, to collect and disseminate information in relation to the most approved methods of conducting every process of husbandry, on the different soils, and under the varying circumstances which must necessarily exist on a territory so extensive and diversified as that of New York. To note also the gradual changes and improvements which annually occur in its different sections, and to make them the property of the whole, is also an important branch of our duties. The unprejudiced observer who turns his eye back thirty, or even ten years, will perceive that changes of great magnitude have taken place. Nor has the skill of the husbandman yet reached its height. Science is daily placing new resources at his command, and pointing out to him potent and unsuspected agencies which, for the want of a proper knowledge of them, have lain dormant within the reach of his hand. Chemistry has consented to become his handmaid; and geology at his bidding unlocks the secrets of the earth. Mathematics has wandered from the schools to teach him to construct the utensils of his labor; and zoology has made known her laws, to enhance the value of the flocks and herds who feed and clothe him.

The agricultural periodicals of the dav are doing much to disseminate and equalize, among our farming population, the light which is flowing in from so many quarters. It is the duty of the State Society to take the lead in this effort, and to stamp permanently on its archives every progressive step, which attends the advance of agricultural science. In conclusion, the undersigned takes occasion to reiterate the hope already expressed by him, that the agriculturists of our State, if again called on to contribute their assistance to an undertaking of this kind, will evince as much zeal as they possess ability for the task."

AGRICULTURE OF CAYUGA COUNTY.

Two letters on the Agriculture of Cayuga County are next given. We should be glad to insert the whole, but must limit ourselves to some few quotations.

"The principal improvements in this county consist in draining, manuring, and the use of clover and plaster as a preparation for wheat. Our intelligent farmers generally drain each field sufficiently, before breaking up for wheat or corn. The increased product pays the expense in two or three years.

The beneficial effects of plaster consist chiefly in producing a large growth of clover. If this be suffered to fall, or be trampled down by cattle after it has attained its full growth, the land will generally produce a large crop of wheat.

The soil is generally a dry loam. The west, central, and part of the northern and southern sections contain considerable limestone. A part of the northern sections is sandy, with little lime. The hilly parts before mentioned, are nearly destitute of it.

The principal products of the calcareous parts of the county are, wheat and wool. Considerable quantities of pork and beef are also sent to market; the larger portions from such parts of the county as are deficient in lime, and therefore not adapted to the culture wheat.

For wheat, naked summer fallows on swarded land, are generally used by our best farmers. In most parts of this county, the crop ought to be sown as early as the 1st of September, and the land should be clean and rich. It has been proposed to sow wheat after one ploughing of grass land. This might answer on sandy soils, but on clay, the sod would remain inert, obstruct the wheat roots, and furnish little nutriment to the young plants. Frequent ploughings cause the soil to absorb from the atmosphere substances useful to vegetation.

Barley requires a rich clean soil, and the more thoroughly it is pulverised, the better. It should be rolled before the last ploughing, and thoroughly harrowed in. Oats are usually sown on stubble land after once ploughing. Spring wheat is but little cultivated where I reside. Until our land can be freed from Canada thistle-, charlock, &c., the three last mentioned crops ought in my opinion to be cultivated as little as possible.

I would say to my brother farmers, drain thoroughly, cultivate less land, keep less stock, and never go to the expense of ploughing and sowing, until your land is in such condition as to afford a prospect of a remunerating crop. To new beginners I would say, imitate those farmes in your neighborhood who obtain the best crops."

"The condition of agriculture in this county has materially changed within forty years. The town in which I settled was a wilderness, and all that was necessary was to clear off the forest, and we obtained from thirty to forty bushels of wheat per acre.

Our present condition is different. We obtain now, rarely more than twenty bushels per acre. The decrease is owing to the manner of cultivation. Many farmers have been in the habit of planting their lands to corn, or sowing to oats, peas, barley, &c., in the spring, and after taking this crop off in the fall, immediately sowing to wheat; after this, peas or barley; thus taxing the land beyond its power of production; while others, who have pursued the more judicious course of sowing clover after wheat, and rotating their crops, are still getting from thirty to forty bushels per acre, if the season be favorable.

The soil of the most part of this county is peculiarly adapted to wheat, especially the southwestern part, in the vicinity of the plaster beds. Whenever we sow this crop in this region, if we sow after clover and use the plaster freely, we seldom fail of obtaining from thirty to forty bushels per acre.

The most judicious method, I think, is to sow to wheat in the fall, and the following spring sow from six to eight pounds of clover seed to the acre, with, perhaps, one and a half bushel of plaster. The next season after taking off the wheat, mow the clover the last of June, and plaster well immediately after, then the second crop of clover will start in time to fill well with seed, which will answer to mow early in September; from which crop, we get from six to eight bushels of seed per acre. The next spring after the taking off of the seed clover, we either plough and plant to corn, or let it remain and secure another crop of clover, about the middle of July; after which, we plough and sow to wheat. Frequently, however, before sowing to wheat, we roll the ground, and after letting it remain a few weeks we go over it with the harrow and cultivator, which well pulverizes the surface of the ground. The long tap root of the clover makes a fine dressing for the wheat.

Often of late, after sowing our wheat, we cover the ground from one to two inches with straw, which keeps the ground moist and protects the tender wheat from the spring frosts.

With respect to the best method of fattening cattle, I consider one bushel of flaxseed worth more than four bushels of corn, if properly prepared. I will give you my method. I put six quarts of flaxseed into a five pail kettle, and fill it with water, then hang it over the fire in the evening and let it simmer (not boil) all night. Set it off in the morning, and you will have a kettle full of jelly. With five or six quarts of this jelly mix the same quantity of shorts or meal, which an ox or cow will be exceedingly fond of, after eating of it a few times. Any one will be convinced of this who has been accustomed to feeding oil cake. If the oil cake is worth three shillings per bushel after extracting six quarts of oil, what is the seed worth in the pure state?"

The agriculture of Courtland County is next noticed.

AGRICULTURE OF CORTLAND COUNTY.

"This is comparatively a new country. Within half a century it was one dense forest. The lands which now sell for fifty dollars and more, were purchased for less than five dollars. We see in almost every part of the county evidence of well directed effort in the cultivated fields, comfortable dwellings and out-houses, public buildings, temples, seminaries of learning, and above all district school houses, which are the glory of our county. The general aspect of the county is uneven, though not mountainous. There is, properly speaking, no waste land in the county; no large bodies of water; no barren mountains, sterile plains or sunken swamps. The hills are capable of cultivation to their summits, and afford some of our finest grazing land. The county is remarkably well watered.

The soil best adapted to cultivation is a deep gravelly loam, well adapted to the production of grain, roots and grass, the three great staples of agricultural produce. The state of agriculture in the county is such as might be expected in a new country. There are some well cultivated fields, but no well directed system of agriculture prevails. Many fields have been under the plough for a number of years in succession, producing annually small crops of corn and other grains.

The most important question remains to be answered, viz: what agricultural changes are requisite?

A well directed system of convertible husbandry; by which I mean a judicious rotation of crops, and a proper attention to the making and application of manure. The annual production of all our tillage land may be doubled in a very few years, and the intrinsic value of the soil greatly increased.

An acre of good tillage land in Cortland county, with thirty loads of long manure on a clover or grass ley, and properly cultivated, will produce eighty bushels of corn with as much certainty as forty in the common way, after other crops, and without manure. After corn, the root crop can be cultivated to great advantage, and without any detriment to the succeeding crop of spring grain, and after roots the ground will be in perfect order for the succeeding crop. After roots, sow spring grain, wheat, barley or oats, and sow grass seed and plaster with a liberal hand; and for two or three years you may expect three tons of good hay to the acre, and at the expiration of that time a good grass ley for another eighty bushels of corn.

The culture of roots, in a stock county like ours, is of great importance. Cattle may be well wintered on any kind of coarse fodder, such as cornstalks or straw, with a small portion of roots daily, better than they can on hay alone. But every farmer must adopt that system which bests suits his soil and circumstances."

The agriculture of Dutchess county is next reported, in a very condensed and business like manner.

AGRICULTURE OF DUTCHESS COUNTY.

"The present state of agriculture is favorable, much improvement having been made of late years.

Dutchess county has some broken and rugged lands, but the aspect of the county generally, is very fine.

The soil is mostly gravelly and sandy loam.

The products are beef, pork, mutton, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, hay, Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, and wool; the last, is fast diminishing as a staple production.

New and improved modes of agriculture are taking the place of old modes.

The horses are mostly of English descent. Among this blood, the Duroc breed is in highest estimation. The best cross, is considered that formed by the French and English breeds; this gives the horse more constitution and hardiness, and consequently, less liability to disease, as well as greater endurance.

Horn cattle—The Short Horn Durham is preferred for milk and beef, but as working cattle, the Devonshire is thought superior; a cross of the two breeds is preferred by many.

Sheep—Formerly the fine wooled Merinos and Saxons were in vogue; but are now giving place to sheep of coarser wool, natives, Bakewells, and South Downs; the latter varieties being reared more as mutton sheep, which is considered most profitable.

Swine—This animal has been much improved within a few years, by the introduction of the English breeds, Berkshire, Norfolk, &c.

Cattle and sheep are, for the most part, fatted upon grass. More or less beeves are stall fed through the winters, and generally fed upon meal and roots. Some few sheep are also fed for the market during the winter. Swine are generally fattened upon corn, at least, the heavier pork; shoats on boiled feed, milk, &c.

Ploughs mostly in use, are the invention of a man in this county, by name of Chamberlain. Various other kinds are used.

The common square, four beam harrow is mostly used; others of late invention are getting into use.

Hay rake—The revolving rake is preferred, as decidedly the best.

Value of our lands, is from $25 to $120 per acre, by the farm; average price, about 60 dollars per acre.

The timber is mostly oak of different kinds, chestnut, hickory, and maple.

A diffusion of agricultural science would lead very much to advance the general prosperity of the county. To this source alone, may be attributed most of the improvements within the last few years."

Next follows the agriculture of Herkimer county.

AGRICULTURE OF HERKIMER COUNTY.

The experiment of Aaron Petrie, to whom we are indebted for the report on this county, in preserving and feeding broom corn to his stock is not new. The family of Shakers at Canterbury, N. H. and others, have long practised it and with great success. So have others within our knowledge.—Ed.

"The principal products here, at the first settlement of the country, were wheat and peas. They were marketed at Albany. Almost any kinds of tillage brought large crops, and little or no attention was paid to rotation. Crop after crop was taken off the soil, without any return to it, except such manure as was actually in the way. The soil of the interior is not so well adapted to the growing of wheat as the Mohawk lands, yet they raised some; but their principal products were barley, and the products of grazing. The barley business became large. Large malt houses were erected in different places, after the completion of the Erie canal, and it was sold to them. The lands of the whole county, with few exceptions, became so exhausted that farming was considered rather an uphill business. About 1820, the dairy business began to attract some attention in the northern parts of the county, (particularly cheese making.) All who adopted it flourished at once.

The principal products marketed in the eastern cities now, are cheese and butter. Among the principal products marketed here are wool, oats, barley, Indian corn, rye, hay, beef, pork, mutton, &c. In consequence partly of the large profits of dairying, the exhausted state of the soil, and the ravages of the weevil there has been little wheat raised in this county for several years past. We get our supply from the west. Our distillers and maltsters, have greatly diminished in number, and now import much of their grain from other counties and other States. The present condition of agriculture in this county is rather favorable. It is owing to the accidental improvement of our lands by the dairy business, and the profits of that business, to which our county is peculiarly indebted.

One-half of this county is yet a wilderness, most of which will probably in time be settled; but until the boundless, fertile west becomes nearly filled, settlements here must be very slow.

There is little attention paid to the breeding of horses here. Some years ago, the Archia breed of Virginia horses was introduced here, but experience taught us that a horse that can win a purse at a Long Island race, will not answer for a draft horse. I believe the Duroc and Messenger are the best breeds among us. The favorite breeds of cattle for beef are the Durham; but the general opinion is that they are not first rate for milk. There are comparatively few cattle raised here. In the spring of the year, large droves of cows are brought here from the eastern, western, northern and southern counties, and Canada. They are milked through the summer, and in the fall the oldest and poorest are partially grass fattened, and driven to the eastern markets.

The Merino and Saxon sheep have been the favorites of our wool-growers. The South Downs and Bakewells may now be added to the list of favorites. The Berkshire hogs are the best as yet introduced here, although there are others nearly equal to them.

Neat cattle and sheep are generally fattened for market on grass, and hogs are fattened on whey, potatoes, apples, grain, &c. There is much doubt whether it is profitable to fatten hogs or cattle on grain wholly.

There are several kinds of ploughs in use here. I have never seen any kind that would answer our purpose as well as Clute's old patent cast iron plough, and our plough makers should have continued making them; but they were induced to lay them aside by other patentees, and we must buy what we can get. We use the common three beamed harrow. The patent revolving horse rake is in general use here, but there are a few exceptions among those farmers who are so violently opposed to "improvement," in any of its forms, that they had rather, and do still have their wives and daughters use the hand rake in their meadows.

The general value of the improved lands of this county is from thirty to fifty dollars per acre. Some, however, is sold under thirty, and some, favorably located, over fifty dollars per acre. The prevailing timber is maple, beech, birch, basswood, elm, &c., and we are not without our pine plains, hickory groves, and hemlock and cedar swamps.

Nothing will so advance the prosperity of this county, as a general agricultural education by our farmers, which we can now only acquire by taking an agricultural paper. Although there is much room for improvements, men will not adopt them until they are convinced, and that can only generally be done through the press. A great deal of the matter in our agricultural journals is not intelligible to the uneducated mind, which discourages their circulation. There is hope, however, that the rising generation, which is being better educated, will work the necessary reforms.

Allow me to mention an experiment of my own. The scarcity of coarse fodder, and the high price of hay, occasioned by the drought of last summer, induced me to gather a quantity of broom-corn stalks: I am now having them tried. We cut them with one of Green's straw cutters, and feed them to cattle without any other preparation. We have kept our cattle on them about two weeks, and I have full confidence in the success of the experiment. It may have been tried before, but is new to us here.

Silk Culture.

Mr. Editor—I am much pleased with the favorable notice you have taken of the progress of the silk business.

I have been four years successfully engaged in producing silk, and am now making arrangements for entering largely into the business in 1843. My cocoonery is 20 feet by 60, two stories high, built expressly for raising silk. I have made 130 lbs. of cocoons the past season, and at a cost not exceeding the state bounty, which is fifteen cents per pound. The profit I shall realize will depend upon the demand for eggs next season, having used all my best cocoons for producing eggs.

I believe the silk culture is now firmly established among us, and only needs a general dissemination of *facts*, which any silk grower is capable of imparting, to induce the farmer to engage in this lucrative and pleasant employment. The erection of my cocoonery has awakened in the minds of my neighbors a spirit of inquiry which it is hoped will result in a careful investigation of the subject.

It is believed the number of silk growers will be more than doubled next season. I know of many who intend to build cocooneries, and many more who will begin in a small way, having become fully satisfied that it is the safest and most profitable employment which can engage their attention.

My cocoons are converted into raw silk on a reel of my own construction, which works admirably well. The art of reeling silk is found, after a little practice, to be very simple and easy. It requires a little patience by the inexperienced, but perseverance will soon overcome all difficulties.

A market is already open for cocoons and raw silk in various parts of the country, where the highest price in cash will be paid for any quantity that may be produced. To give you a specimen of what I have done, and to show you this is not "all talk and no cider," I herewith send you a skein of sewing silk of my own raising and manufacture, which I wish you to examine, and if convenient, you may show it to your best judges of the article, and then let us hear their decision.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES W. CHAPPELL.

Lima, Sept. 15th, 1842.

We are happy to insert the foregoing, and should be glad to hear from others engaged in this business. Our columns shall in due proportion be heartily devoted to this object, which we believe destined to become a great branch of agricultural interest. The skein of white silk, which accompanied this letter, was very handsome and good. Some merchants and tailors to whom we showed it, pronounced it very good. One very competent judge said it was as good as any Yankee silk which he had ever seen; but that it was not even enough nor strong enough. We cannot expect to reach perfection at a single stride. There is no difficulty whatever in the way of our producing as fine and as good an article as can be made. The goal is already in sight.—Ed.

Plucking the Blossoms of Potatoes.

M. Zeller, director of the Agricultural Society of Darmstadt, in 1839 planted two plots of ground with potatoes. When the plants had flowered the blossoms were removed from those in one field, while those in the other field were left untouched. The former produced 476 lbs., the latter only 37 lbs.—*Farmers' Magazine.*

ROCHESTER, OCTOBER, 1842.

Apology--Disappointment.

This number of the Farmer has been delayed nearly a week, in expectation of giving some account of the Fair at Albany. The editor attended the Fair and was to have sent home a report thereof at the close—but nothing has been received from him, and we conclude that he sent a communication by private hands and it has miscarried. We can delay the press no longer, and our readers must submit to the disappointment, with our promise to make amends next month.—*Publisher.*

Important Notice.

Postponement.—The Monroe County Agricultural Society Show and Fair, to be holden at Rochester, notified for the 14th and 15th Oct., instant, is postponed to Tuesday and Wednesday, 25th and 26th of October.

The preparatory meeting is to be holden at the Arcade on the 15th inst. by adjournment, attendance upon which is particularly requested.

To the Friends of the Agricultural Press and the Subscribers to the New Genesee Farmer.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he has become the sole proprietor, after the first of January next, of the New Genesee Farmer, Mr. Bateham, the former proprietor, having, through ill health, retired from the concern. At the same time, he will continue the editorship as heretofore. He regrets to state likewise, that hereafter the annual subscription for the paper must be *one dollar*, payable in advance as heretofore. Yet his regret is not unmingled with satisfaction in the assurance, which he has already received from a great many of the readers of the Farmer, an assurance in almost every case volunteered, that such an alteration would be deemed by them equitable and would meet their active approbation. Possibly the approbation may be universal, and then he will be happy to learn that his regret was uncalled for. This would be a little too good to expect in a world where opinions are so various; where one of the strongest passions in operation in society, among *men* as well as the *kinder sex*, seems to be to get a thing cheap, and where the fact is too much overlooked, implied in a remark of the celebrated Madame Roland, that "she always heard with pain of any one's making a *good* bargain, because she knew in that case that some other person must have made a *poor* one."

This remark is but too applicable to the proprietor and editor of this paper; for to our subscribers, the New Genesee Farmer has certainly been worth fifty cents a year, to the farmers for wrappers and to their wives and daughters for curling papers, if such profane witchery in the vanities of this world has ever crept into their premises, while to the editor and proprietor, at 50 cents, its publication has been a serious loss. Wide as our circulation has been, that sum has not the present year covered the expenses; and without the subscription be increased as is proposed, the paper must go out; for no righteous master will require us "to work for nothing and find ourselves."

We respectfully ask our friends to look at the case with an eye of candor; and to sustain us, if we deserve to be sustained. We promise to do all that we can to merit their good will and their substantial kindness; and we ask in return little more than the means of saving us from coming upon the county and being cast upon the tender mercies of Mistress Bumble.

We intend that our paper, on the first of January, shall be enlarged, and printed on fairer paper and with clearer type; that it shall contain more miscellaneous intelligence of an agricultural nature than it has hitherto done; more information in regard to foreign and domestic markets; a greater variety of subjects connected with rural life and condition; the contributions of some of the best writers in the country whose aid is already engaged, and whose aid we need an increased subscription to secure by some just compensation, without which, we have not the face to ask nor the humility to accept, unless in our greatest straits; and we will spare no pains to make our humble sheet a welcome visiter in every farm house where it is permitted to enter; and that it shall not be regarded as an intruder even in a city parlor. We mean that it shall be, to a certain extent, the companion of the gardener as well as the farmer. We promise that the most delicate hands shall not be soiled by its touch, nor the hardest hand find occasion to cast it by in disdain. Wherever there are fruits and flowers, there we shall try to bring our baskets full decorated with the fairest wreaths which we can entwine. We will speak of the plants of the field, from the cedar that waves his proud head upon Mount Lebanon to the hyssop that climbs upon the wall. "Our talk likewise will be of cattle." We will gather around us the lowing herds and spread out the fleeces of gold. We will go forth in the spring to sow the precious seeds; and rejoice with the farmer at harvest home, when, by the blessing of the Lord of the Harvest, he returns in triumph, bringing his sheaves with him; and if, in doing this, we can sow the infinitely more precious seeds of truth and virtue, and show the dignity of honest labor, oftentimes far outshining even in the shade the Imperial purple, and inspire and quicken the love of rural pursuits and rural plensures; and open men's eyes and hearts to the beauties and glories of God's visible creation, to the abundance, the variety and the senselessness of his bounty, we shall be but too happy in the delicious consciousness that we have not labored altogether in vain.

We ask our friends to aid us in this attempt. A life not short has been given, as far as other obligations would permit and justify, to the cause of an Improved Agriculture, and especially to the elevation and improvement of the agricultural and rural classes. In what we have done for this cause we have no regrets and no misgivings. We believe it to be under the blessing of Heaven the cause of human happiness, of good morals, and of religion, and we rejoice in the deeper and still deeper hold which it seems to be every day taking in the public mind.

We extend to all our condjutors and brethren in the agricultural press the hand of cordial friendship. We do not promise that our paper shall be better than theirs, or even as good as any of them; but we promise only to do our best to make it worthy of being read. Such is the cheapness of agricultural papers, in former times altogether unexampled, that a subscription to several of them would create no burdensome tax, nor occasion an expense which any farmer would find it difficult to save from many useless purposes upon which it is now inconsiderately squandered. Devoted to this purpose, it can scarcely fail to do good.

We ask those of our subscribers, who purpose to continue their patronage, to make as early remittances as their convenience will allow. The post-masters will kindly forward them. To those persons who will act as agents, we promise the most liberal terms. Our arrangements, when fully completed, will be announced in our next number.

Respectfully,

HENRY COLMAN.

Rochester, 1st October, 1842.

Monroe County Agricultural Society Awarding Committees.

The following is the list of Judges or Awarding Committees, appointed for the Cattle Show and Fair to be held at Rochester on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 25th and 26th inst. It is earnestly desired that the gentlemen will all consent to attend to the duties assigned them, and that they will be present at an early hour on the day of exhibition.

On Horses—Dr. F. F. Backus, Rochester, Abram Voght, Victor, Wm. Reed, Wheatland.

On Bulls, Cows and Heifers—Wm. Garbutt, Wheatland, J. Allen Frost, Rochester, Jirah Blackmir, Wheatland.

On Oxen and Steers—Wm. Pixley, Chili, Cornelius De Witt, Gen. T. Brown Wheatland.

On Sheep for Fleece—Mills Landon, Ogden, Daniel McNaughton, Wheatland, J. H. Robinson, Henrietta.

On Sheep for Carcase—Jacob Thorn Rochester, H. Schenck, Brighton, Benj. Birdsall, jr., Mendon.

On Swine—Jesse Harroun, Ogden, Alfred Fitch, Riga, M. Parsons, Brighton.

On Ploughing—L. B. Langworthy, Greece, Jacob Strawn, Chili, C. F. Crosman, Rochester.

On Butter and Cheese, Sugar and Honey—C. M. Lee, Rochester, Elihu Kirby, Henrietta, M. Garrett, Gates.

On Silk, Domestic Cloth, &c.—Lewis Brooks, Rochester, Kaleb K. Hobbie, Irondequoit, Henry Martin, Clarkson.

On Horticultural Productions—N. Goodsell Rochester, H. N. Langworthy, Irondequoit, J. H. Watts, Rochester.

On Non-Enumerated Articles—Alex. Kelsey, Rochester, N. Haywood, Brighton, William Otis, Gates.

Committe of Arrangements—L. B. Langworthy, H. M. Ward, M. B. Bateham, P. Barry.

(For the Winter Meeting.)

On Grain and Grain Crops—L. B. Langworthy, Greece, Abram Colt, Mendon, Henry Calman, Rochester.

On Roots and Root Crops—Wm. Garbutt, Wheatland, Stephen Legget, Henrietta, Zera Burr, Perinton.

At the last meeting of the Society, it was

Resolved, That the awarding committees on animals be instructed to require the competitors for premiums, to give certificates of age, pedigree, food, work, &c., according to the 4th section of the Regulations published with the list of premiums.

It was also *Resolved*, That the President be requested to deliver an address to the Society on the day of the Fair.

Also *Resolved*, That the time of holding the Fair be on the 25th and 26th of October, instead of the 13th and 14th.

Further *Resolved*, That the officers of the Society and members of Town Committees, and others, be requested to meet at the Arcade Hall, Rochester, on Saturday, the 15th October, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of devising *ways* and *means*.

Agricultural Addresses.

This number of the Farmer is issued during the absence of the Editor, and the publisher takes the responsibility of announcing, that, by the request of the several Societies, Mr. Colman has agreed to deliver addresses at the approaching Fairs in the counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Monroe, Genesee and Niagara,—and perhaps at one or two other places.

From Colman's Second Report.

Experiments and Improvements.

The improvement of agriculture, as a science and an art, depends greatly upon facts. Experiments, illustrating what can or what cannot be done, are of great value. Farmers object to agricultural experiments, as involving expenditures beyond their means; but an experiment on a small scale, within the means of the humblest farmer, may be as instructive and conclusive, in reference to the point sought to be ascertained, as an experiment of an extended and expensive character. The point to be mainly insisted upon, and that, in which farmers commonly fail, is exactness of observation. Without this, no experiment is of any value. In this matter I have been so often disappointed, that my importunity will, I hope, be excused, when I urge upon farmers attempting, or at all disposed to attempt, experiments, to pay the most pointed attention to the mode of conducting them; their progress; the circumstances under which they are begun and carried on; and their actual results.

I believe it must be admitted, that there is no class of men of business so little attentive to exactness, in all their operations; and none more ready to draw hasty conclusions, or to deal in what are mere guesses, than farmers.

I certainly design no disrespect to the farmers, when I give an example of a conversation to which I am too often a party. Indeed I should be almost willing to give offence, if I could by any means induce to more precision and carefulness.

Thus: if I ask a farmer, if he has used lime on his land or his crops? he answers, yes. In what quantity to the acre? he did not measure the lime or the land. Could he see any difference where he limed, and where he did not lime? he limed the whole field equally. Did he apply it with or without manure, single or in compost, or did he apply it to a part of the field with or without manure? he applied it to all parts of the field in the same way. Did he perceive any good effects upon the field thus limed and manured? yes. How were these effects ascertained? did he measure the crop? no, he measured nothing, but he was of *opinion* that the land was benefited by the application: he *thought* there was a difference in the result from what would have been, had it not been limed. But was this difference attributable to the lime or the manure? it was all limed and manured alike; but he *supposed* it was the lime. I might go on, but this will suffice. This is a true account of the manner in which my inquiries are often answered; and shows how what farmers call experiments are often conducted. But can any thing be plainer, than that by such experiments no certainty is reached. Whether any advantage was obtained from liming alone, or liming with manure, cannot be determined, because the field was all served alike, and there were, therefore, no means of comparison. Again; if the crop is not measured and compared with a crop not thus managed, how can it be determined what has or has not been gained? Again; if neither part was served with lime alone, and neither with manure alone, and neither part separately from the part with lime and manure in combination, how could any thing be determined in regard to the comparative value or use of lime or manure singly or in conjunction? Then again, if any thing has been effected, yet, if nothing has been measured, neither lime, nor manure, nor land, nor crop, how can it be ascertained what has been done, and what efficacy or utility is to be accredited to the lime?

I state this case, which is not in any respect exaggerated, to illustrate the difficulty of arriving at correct results solely from the neglect of intelligent and exact inquiry and experiment. But I shall be answered, that it would be too much trouble to be as exact and particular as I propose. This is an answer which an inquisitive and intelligent farmer, if he means to respect himself, will be very shy of giving. In most cases, however, it costs scarcely more pains to conduct and observe an experiment with exactness, than to do it in the uncertain way in which it is commonly done. But in the latter case we may be properly said to determine nothing; in the former we reach the object of our inquiry, which is generally much more than a compensation for any pains-taking it may cost us. But in no matter whatever is knowledge of any substantial value acquired without labor and careful inquiry. We might as well complain that we cannot obtain the harvest without sowing the seed, and tending and cultivating the growth. But the constitution and laws of the divine providence in these cases are inviolable, and not to be turned aside for our convenience or indolence; and as far as concerns man's moral benefit, the benevolence of this unchangeableness corresponds with its infinite wisdom.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

The Orchard.

The cultivation of good fruit is of such importance to the farmer, that it cannot be too often nor too strongly recommended to his attention. I have lately travelled through a considerable portion of the country, and have taken some pains to ascertain the quality and condition of the orchards particularly. I have found many excellent apple orchards, loaded with the finest varieties of fruit, but these would not average one in fifty.

The greatest number are of the most worthless character, and the trees miserably taken care of.—Suckers are growing up for several feet around the trees, and the heads or tops have never been pruned or thinned out. This neglect would in a few years deteriorate the very best of fruit.

Besides the neglect with which Farmers themselves have treated this subject, there are other causes to which the scarcity of good fruit may be very justly ascribed, viz; the peddling of apple trees around the country by persons possessing comparatively no knowledge of fruit culture themselves, and caring as little, if they could only make a profitable business of it. The practice of such persons, I find, has generally been to recommend such kinds, whatever they might be, as they had in greatest abundance.

Extensive frauds have been practised throughout the whole country, by persons who make a business of engrafting. They generally represent their scions as some of very excellent and popular kind, when in fact they know nothing of their character whatever. Scarcely a farmer with whom I have conversed, but has been thus deceived. These gentlemen and their scions are well worthy of notice.

Every person who plants a fruit tree, or propagates one in any way, should spare no pains to get the *best kind*, and from a reliable source. No confidence should be placed in those itinerants who have no character at stake, for disappointment will be the result in nine cases out of ten.

Pears, plums, peaches and cherries, are ten fold more deficient than apples. There have been very few, if any, good pears in market this season; those that have been brought in, have sold at $2,25 to $2,50 per bushel; but you might travel 20 miles in many parts of the country, and not find a single pear tree with fine fruit in use at this season. Plums are plenty, but of poor quality, and mostly the common blue. The green gage is to be found in many gardens; some fine yellow egg, and Huling's superb, and Bolmar's Washington, &c., have been selling at 12½ to 25 cents per quart, while the common sorts would scarcely sell for so much by the bushel; and so with peaches; fine, large, good flavored peaches command $2 per bushel, while the great bulk of those brought to market, are sold for 37½ to 75 cents. In fact, persons who have been in the habit of eating fine peaches, would scarcely consider the great bulk of those that come to market at all palatable. Such fruits only encumber the ground, for they will never sell for enough to pay for picking them.

Quinces are well worthy of cultivation, and yet are exceedingly scarce. This region is well adapted to their growth—they bear abundantly wherever they are to be found, and sell readily in market for $1,50 to $2,50 per bushel.

The cultivation of the small garden fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, &c., is much neglected; they are easily procured, easily cultivated, and add greatly to the comforts and luxuries of the family board, at a season of the year when fruit is generally scarce. P. B.

Transplanting.

The fall is decidedly the best season for transplanting all kinds of hardy trees, though this is contrary to the general opinion throughout the country. Many say they have never succeeded so well in the fall as in the spring. The reason of this is that their fall planting has not been performed in due season. If trees are carefully planted and secured from being blown about by the winds, any time in the latter half of the month of October, or the first week in November, they will gain nearly a year's growth over those planted the following spring. Besides the spring is always a busy season with the farmer, and the planting of trees, shrubs, &c., if deferred till then, is too frequently forgotten entirely.

Persons who intend planting orchards or making improvements around their dwellings by planting ornamental forests trees and shrubs, &c., should avail themselves of the very earliest period of the present month suitable for doing so. It is also the only proper time for transporting trees, &c., to the interior of the country. Trees can be carried safely by canal to the most distant west, if shipped early; in spring it is quite impracticable, as vegetation is invariably too far advanced before canal navigation commences.

Many persons possessing a heavy clay soil, have become quite discouraged from their trees dying year after year: several have told me that it is no use for them to plant more, as they will not live. The difficulty is, they have taken no more care in planting than is requisite in the finest sandy loam.

In stiff adhesive soils, the subsoil should be dug out at least one foot deeper and two feet farther in circumference than the roots of the tree require, and good friable surface soil filled in; and the surface should be kept as well hoed as a flower border, during the first year at least after planting. Let those who have a heavy clay soil, pursue this practice and they will be successful. P. B.

Orchard Caterpillars.

Attentive observers will doubtless have noticed that these insects have been on the increase for a year or two past, and it would be well if effectual measures were taken to destroy them while their numbers are yet small. The perfect insect deposits its eggs, during the latter part of summer, in the shape of belts or cylindrical rings on the smaller branches and near their extremeties. These rings are then covered with a resinous substance which excludes moisture and they remain uninjured till the following spring, when the young caterpillars hatch, grow, and devour. Each ring of eggs produces a nest of caterpillars.

At this season of the year, these nests of eggs are easily seen, and if cut off and burned, the operation will save the more troublesome task of destroying the insects next spring, and at a season when less time is allowed for its faithful performance. J.

We have received from a respected correspondent in Michigan, several articles on the subject of a Tariff for protection. Our correspondent shows only one side of the question, and that certainly not the most popular. The true wisdom is to hear both sides. We certainly shall admit no articles properly speaking of a partizan character, but this does not preclude the fair discussion of a subject so intimately connected with the agricultural interests of the country as this. Our own opinions on this subject have been very fully and frankly given; but we are not the less willing to hear the opinions of others for having made up our own; nor to changing or amending our opinions, whenever we see reason to change or amend them. It may be said that Congress having adopted the protective policy there can be no farther reason for the discussion. This certainly, in a government where any laws may be altered or amended, does not apply; and the subject being no longer a matter of doubt and struggle, may therefore be examined the more calmly. Our columns will be as open to the arguments on the one side as the other, and we invite discussion so far as we have room, without interfering with matter of more general interest. Our friend having favored us in this way, will, we hope, do more for us in some way more directly practical.—ED.

For the New Genesee Farmer

PROTECTIVE TARIFF.--No. 1.

MR. EDITOR—Of several subjects on which I wish to express my views through the medium of the "Farmer," the one foremost in my mind at present, is the subject of the "Home League" or Protective Tariff; from the fact, that hardly an Agricultural paper comes to hand but that contains more or less argument in favor of that object.

I propose to examine, in a cursory manner, several of the arguments in favor of Protective Duties; as they occur in my daily intercourse.

If my views are incorrect, some of your valuable correspondents will be able to convince me of my error through the same medium; and if my positions can be refuted by sound logic and experience, no political bias shall deter me from acknowledging my error. I have no other object than my own information and the promotion of the best interests of the farmers of America.

In the first place, I would state, that I am in favor of "Free Trade" in its literal sense, and opposed to a Tariff for Protection, as a general policy. I consider it nothing more nor less than indirect taxation; but I cannot see why we may not as well or better (under present circumstances,) be taxed for the support of Government in that way as any other.

I am therefore in favor of a *Discriminating* Tariff exclusively for revenue, sufficient for the support of our Government, administered upon principles suited to our Republican Institutions.

What I mean by discrimination is, that the duty should be levied in such a way as to collect a revenue and not oppress the laboring classes. I hold it to be unjust to tax the poor man as much as the rich, for the support of government, by way of a duty on necessary articles, of which the poor individual consumes as many or more than the rich one. For that reason, I am decidedly opposed to a uniform ad valorem duty on imports. I have no objection to any incidental Protection that may be afforded by a Tariff for Revenue founded upon correct principles; but there is a material difference between a Tariff for Revenue and one for Protection "proper." They are directly opposite in effect.

A discriminating "Tariff for Revenue," if judiciously laid, would not wholly prevent foreign competition, or materially enhance the price to the consumer, but would rather have a tendency to keep up an equilibrium of prices, and encourage legitimate commerce, in opposition to prohibition and smuggling.

It is obvious, if an article is prohibited, there can be no revenue derived and no business left for commerce, except by smuggling. Unless we import something, we cannot expect to export our products to any extent whatever. Whereas the object of a Tariff for the "*protection only* of American Manufactures," would be to prohibit importation, and thereby cut off the government Revenue, and materially enhance the price of goods to the consumer.

I support the 'Home League" so far as it goes in discouraging, by way of practice and example, the use of all foreign "gew-gaws" which are useless or injurious to us as a nation; on the same ground that I would support a temperance society, but doubt the expediency of special legislation in favor of either subject.

I am not opposed to the refinements of life, (such as do not enervate the faculties,) nor to the moderate use of luxuries, providing that we limit our expenses to our income, after providing for the common casualties of life. I do not wish luxuries prohibited, but admitted on such terms as will collect the greatest amount of revenue. Their moderate use is far preferable to a miserly, Shylock disposition, as it has a tendency to keep down overgrown wealth, and distribute the means among the many.

All the civilized nations of the earth have latterly turned their attention more to commerce, and the production of the necessaries and luxuries of life: In a great measure, the "swords have been beaten into plough shares and the spears into pruning hooks." We are in the commencement of a new era, and Heaven grant it to continue and progress!

If peace should continue and the earth bring forth bountifully, and pestilence not walk abroad, nor anarchy prevail, all the nations of the earth will produce more than the whole world can consume.

What is to done with the surplus, is a subject to be considered. It was calculated before the great improvements of the day, that active employment of every individual four hours each day, would produce all the necessaries of life. The facilities for producing have increased in a short time an hundred fold; by the use of steam, the improvement in labor-saving machinery, and the application of science to agriculture and the arts. If this desirable state of things continue, who can calculate the immense surplus that would accumulate, under the present rate of consumpion, in half a century to come? To my mind, low prices are inevitable.

The great strife among civilized nations, at the present time, is for the ascendancy in commerce, and the facilities of production; and lamentable to contemplate, that, with perhaps one solitary exception, the leading motive that impels them onward, is the aggrandizement of the *few*, and the consequent oppression of the *many*. But the tendency of *moral reason* is in the ascendant, and it will ultimately prevail over mere *force*—but before that is fully consummated, all these systems of government founded in oppression must crumble to dust. I sincerely wish the revolution may be bloodless, but come it must—the vengeance of Heaven will not always be "stayed" upon *the heads* of those nations that work and starve their population to death, under a wicked pretence of "protecting their industry."

I shall endeavor to show by argument, in my next number, that a *Protective* Tariff is decidedly opposed to the best interest of the farmers of America and the nation at large.

I anticipate that some of your readers may consider the discussion of this subject as out of place in an agricultural paper; on the account of its being ultimately connected with party politics.

I consider it a great National Question, (not necessarily a party one,) and one that concerns the farmers as much as or more than any other class of producers, and as such, I shall endeavor to treat it—wholly regardless of party considerations.

Monroe, Mich., 1843. J. S. DUTTON.

Protective Tariff.--No. 2.

I propose now to examine the argument adduced in support of a Protective Tariff. The friends of the measure maintain that it will be beneficial to the whole community, from a great contrariety of reasoning.

First, it is asserted by some of the advocates of protection that a duty does not increase the price to the consumer, but merely collects the government revenue out of the foreign producer.

Can any man maintain that the corn laws of England operate in that way? Must they not admit that when those laws exclude our products from the English market, at the same time they cut short their own revenue, and also that the said laws are an oppressive burden upon every class of community except the *privileged* land holders.

I would ask further, why do the American manufacturers manifest so much anxiety on the subject of protection? Why are we told that unless the duty is raised that the majority of all the manufactories will be compelled to stop business for want of sufficient profits to sustain them? And how can the profits be increased on the manufacture of a ton of iron, or a piece of coarse woolen, or a paper of pins, (by a tariff) unless the prices are raised by it? The fact is, and it admits of no cavil, that the prices are raised by duties, and if they were not, manufacturers would derive no benefit whatever from a tariff; it would be all the same to them whether there was a duty or not, and the manufacturers themselves concede the argument and admit the principle, when they "resolve that a duty upon the raw material is a tax upon the manufacturer."

Another reason set forth in support of a protective tariff is, that by protecting the manufacturer you incidentally protect the farmer, or in common parlance it is called, "building up a home market," which to my mind, is a subtle, deceptive *cant phrase*, that has caused more delusion among the producing classes than every other in the tariff calendar. What! the manufacturers of New England consume all the surplus of this "mighty West!" They could not do it if they were fifty times as numerous; but I am admonished that declamation proves nothing, so to the argument of logic, fact and figures, on which I rely to sustain my views.

They admit that although the farmers at first would have to pay a little higher price for all the goods they consume, yet it would enable the manufacturer to make larger profits than they now do, and the result would follow that a portion of those farmers who are now engaged in agriculture would abandon their business for that which was more profitable; consequently, by the operation of the infallible laws of trade (supply and demand on less competition,) the farmers would obtain an equally enhanced price for their products.

I am not prepared to say the position is wholly groundless and that it is not a true one to a certain extent in most cases; but let us examine the practicability of the argument in this case. By refering to the last census, we find that there are five millions of persons actively employed in the different pursuits, and that 10 per cent, or five hundred thousand of that number, are engaged in trades and manufactures of every description, and that the whole amount of manufactured goods produced in the United States for that year, was estimated to be worth $395,832,615, and that the aggregate amount of like manufactured goods imported, amounted to $51,145,711. Now by applying simple proportion we shall find the result. If 500,000 persons, by the use of machinery, produce $395,832,615, how many persons will it take to produce $51,145,711, the amount imported that year? Answer, 64,610 men, women and children.

Is it not obvious then, that if the whole number of

persons required to perform that amount of work were to be taken exclusively from the agricultural community, that there would still remain a number sufficient to produce an immense surplus of agricultural products? Every individual may form his own conclusion what number of those persons would be abstracted from among the present number actively engaged in agriculture, if we were to commence and manufacture every article which we now consume. My own judgment is, that it would not lessen the present number of agriculturists sufficient to produce one million of dollars less than we now do. It must be borne in mind, that manufacturing is mostly carried on by the use of machinery, and the employment of females and children, who could not be employed in agriculture generally, under any circumstances whatever; so that in any view of the subject, the conclusion is certain that America must necessarily produce a great surplus of agricultural products; and so long as we have a surplus, we must depend in a great measure upon a foreign market to establish the price; consequently a high tariff would not raise the price of "bread stuffs" here, but would rather have a tendency, in my judgment, to depress prices, as it would deprive foreigners of the ability to purchase our products by excluding their manufactures from our own market.

Every nation that sustains a commerce, must necessarily produce a *surplus* of some kind; and sound policy would dictate that government should encourage the production of such articles as we can produce to the best advantage, as compared with those nations with whom we exchange products; or at least, that government should place no restriction or impediments in the way of raising those products by burdensome taxes in order to encourage or build up some other interest or business which we as a nation cannot prosecute to the same advantage. Now in what consists the great natural advantages of the United States if not in agriculture, emphatically agriculture, and does not every man respond to the sentiment? Is it not the great balance wheel of our republican institutions and government itself? whilst extensive manufacturing, in the nature of things, is incompatible with the equal rights and equal privileges of a Democratic Republican Government. Manufacturing requires concentrated capital, and creates a great distinction between the employer and the employed; and those two things combined, ever have and ever will oppress the many in every land where they existed; and I religiously believe that no nation of people, whose leading business was decidedly manufacturing, ever did or ever can support a Republican form of government.

Entertaining these views, I am decidedly opposed to the agricultural interest being made of secondary importance and subservient to all others. The natural tendency is to drive all men who have mental energy and active business habits into other employments, which is one cause why the farmers, as a class, are considered by many inferior to the merchant or manufacturer.

I am confident that the farmers work harder, live cheaper, and receive less at present for their labor and capital invested, than the merchant or manufacturer, or even less than they will under the tariff, according to the "compromise act," and I think that the farmers *require* protection *more* than the manufacturers, and are at least as *much* entitled to it as they are.

But they tell us that hard work and plain fare is conducive to health and sound morals; that our sleep is sweet and we are not troubled with Bank debts, and the headache after a nights carousal. I have no doubt that they think extravagance in dress is a great sin in a farmer's family, but not so much so in a merchant or large manufacturer; and what is that but the doctrine of all monarchies and a sure way to build up and perpetuate a privileged order. Now I claim for the farmer, after producing his share of the wealth of this nation, as much leisure time for the cultivation of the intellect, or to be appropriated to pleasure, as any other class of producers; but such is not the case at present; and I call on the advocates of protection to give the farmer "protection" direct—give us a bounty of 20 per cent on all the products which we export, (that would be perfectly consistent with the doctrine and practice of "protection"). The farmers have the same argument to offer that the manufacturers have; namely, that a portion of those persons at present engaged in trade and manufactures would then engage in the more lucrative business of farming; and then by the operation of the same laws of trade, (supply, demand and competition,) merchants and manufacturers would obtain a higher price for their goods than they now do.

I have no doubt that supply and the demand, as a general rule, establish the price of all our staples. The doctrine must be considered good in a healthy state of trade; but sometimes the spirit of monopoly, through and by the instrumentality of a *credit system*, subverts all those salutary laws; I offer, therefore, for the consideration of the farmers, another proposition to raise the price of their products,—suppose they spend a portion of their time in ornamenting their grounds with fruit trees and shrubery; produce less in quantity at a greater per cent profit, by cultivating less land—not forgetting the most important of all culture, the *cultivation of the mind*—and my word for it, they will, as a class, be in better circumstances in a short time than they will be with a "protective tariff," or to continue on in a system of overproduction. To be sure the more we produce the more we enrich the nation at large; (as it certainly will be exported when at very low prices here,) and furnish cheap bread for the mechanic, the merchant and the manufacturer. At the same time when we produce a large surplus, we lessen our own profits, while they in their turn, are not willing to come down to our profits, but are calling on government to protect them by giving us high priced goods and manufactures.

J. S. DUTTON.

Monroe, Mich., August, 1842.

Agriculture in Russia.

The estates are estimated by the number of souls upon them, taking into account the *male* serfs only. This is an ancient custom derived from the old times, when the revenues depended upon the number of hands at the disposal of the owner. At present the case is changed; the land is the source of the profits, while the serfs are a dead weight upon the proprietors. The custom of the country is to allot to the peasants the half of the land which belongs to the owner of the estate, to defend them against all aggression, and to respect their property with strictness.

With these means and this order of things, the peasant is by no means in a bad condition. His habits and desires are, owing to his want of civilization, simple in the extreme. But were his wishes enlarged, he could easily gratify them; land, and the time to cultivate it, are at his disposal. A village of 200 souls, (i.e. male peasants of all ages,) possesses usually 2,000 acres of productive land. Two hundred souls are usually reckoned to furnish 80 laborers, women and men; for the wives toil as well as their husbands. These work 3 days in the week for their master, who gives up to them in return, the half of his land.

The system of agriculture is triennial, with fallows: that is, the land bears two crops in three years. Each married couple receives two acres in each of the three portions, i.e. winter grain, spring crop and fallow, into which, by this system, the arable land is divided so that they have in all 6 acres, in addition to one acre of meadow and one also of pasture: besides this, they have the ground for a house, garden and out-buildings; by way of rent for their allotment, the peasant and his wife are required to cultivate as much more for their master.

The fine season being very short, the operations of husbandry are performed with surprising activity. The vast tracts covered by abundant crops, are quickly barred, and the produce is heaped up in open barns. In winter the grain, consisting of rye, (the staple food of the country) wheat, barley, oats, pease, millet, and buckwheat are threshed, usually with the flail, but sometimes with a Scotch threshing machine, and it is then transported into the towns—sometimes to a distance of 100 or 200 versts, that is 67 or 134 miles. The straw is consumed by the cattle, and is also used in the steppes, where wood is scarce, for heating the stoves. There is, however, often a surplus, which is employed to make fences for gardens, or embankments for ponds and marshes. The roads and highways not being stoned, the immense transports of produce can, generally speaking, only be made in winter on sledges; if it ever takes place in summer, it is effected by means of oxen, the keeping of which costs nothing, since the road itself supplies them with pasture, for it is not less than 210 feet, or 30 sagines wide, and all as green as a meadow. A few ordinary sheep, pigs, poultry of all kinds, and one or two cows in addition to the horse of a very sorry kind, complete the live stock of the peasant, and help to consume the produce of his land, which he cannot sell at any price, however low, on account of the distance of the markets. In a year of plenty, the different kinds of corn become exceedingly cheap, and are consumed with a reckless improvidence, since no one thinks of laying any thing in reserve. And this will explain the terrible deaths which sometimes visit Russia.

Every peasant cultivates for his master and himself, in addition to the fallow, eight acres and mows two acres of meadow. Every acre, in a plentiful year, gives not less than ten measures, termed chetverts, of grain, equal to 216 lbs. An opinion can, therefore, readily be formed of the immense quantity of the produce annually raised in Russia, of which more than one half remains on their hands, owing to the lowness of the price and the prodigality of the consumption. Two or three successive years of good crops overload them to the greatest possible degree; and the storehouses are not capacious enough to contain the corn raised, the more so, as buildings of all kinds, from the scarcity of stone and wood, are expensive.

However full of grain of all kinds the storehouse may be, it is utterly impossible to check the production—they cannot dismiss their laborers (serfs) when they do not want them, as if they were hired laborers. And in spite of the superabundance on hand, they must continue to produce, were it only by way of employment. In fine, the result of this state of things is an extreme lowness in price of all articles, almost below the cost of production. Witness the following prices of produce at Tamboff in November, 1837. Meat from 1 to 4 cents per lb.; Rye, per chetvert, 87 1-2 cents; Potatoes, 15 to 20 cents; Fat Turkies, per pair, 43 cents; Geese, per pair, 58 cents; Fowls or Ducks, per pair, 30 cents; Flock Game, 24 cents; Gelinottes, 40.

Tomatoes a Cure for Scours in Pigs.

Last fall, we had a pig that was taken with the scours badly. We tried various remedies for it with but little effect. One day we threw over to it two or three tomatoes, which it ate readily, and which we found gave it relief. By following this course a few days, it was finally cured.—*Maine Farmer.*

Indian Corn.—The first severe frost of the season occurred in the vicinity of Rochester on the 21 Sept. The largest portion of Indian corn was beyond its injury.

From Colman's Second Report.

Shakers' Establishments.

In a survey of the Agriculture of Berkshire, it would be inexcusable to pass over these establishments.

1. The Family at Tyringham consists ordinarily of one hundred members. The farm is understood to contain more than one thousand acres, principally situated on the side of a high hill, and running down into the valley, where it is crossed by the small stream called Hop brook, which empties into the Housatonic river at South Lee. The view from this eminence, as the prospect extends towards the northwest, embracing the village of Lenox, "set upon a hill," with the whole intervening valley of a diversified aspect and luxuriant soil, the little manufacturing bee-hive of South Lee, and the many rich summits every where scattered in the background of the picture, their tops and sides fringed with the chesnut and the rock maple; and the noble pile of Saddle-Mountain lying in the distant perspective like a contemplative giant in his repose, is among the most beautiful of those enchanting views, which are constantly opening upon the traveller, in this picturesque region.

The principal object of their farming, at Tyringham, is the raising of stock: neat cattle especially. Their dairy is well managed; and they have a garden of four or five acres, devoted to the raising of garden seeds and medicinal herbs, under skilful and successful cultivation. Their annual sales have sometimes amounted to $3,100; and they allow to their agents twenty-five per cent. commission on sales, and take back what is unsold. They produce some wheat, corn, and oats; and they are now effecting with great labor and admirable skill, the redemption of extensive alluvial meadows on Hopbrook, by draining, rooting out the stumps, and cultivating the soil, which will bring these lands under a course of most productive improvement.

Of the religion of this peculiar people, it is not for me in this place to speak. A religion which holds the severest restraint over appetites and passions ever liable by their excesses to lead men astray, which encourages industry, frugality, mutual love and kindness, and that which is certainly not lowest in the scale of virtues, the most exemplary neatness and order in every thing, is so far entitled to respect and commendation. Under whatever aspect we view it, we have at least occasion to congratulate ourselves, that we live under a government tolerant to every honest difference of worship and opinion; and to remember, that the same principle, which secures freedom to ourselves, should guarantee to others a like boon.

2. The establishment of the brethren at Pittsfield and Hancock, consists of about seven hundred acres, lying together; and is possessed by three large families, containing upwards of three hundred individuals. They are united for all the general purposes of their society; but in their financial concerns are as families separate from each other. The land is not of the best description, being low, cold and wet; and their attention is mainly directed to the cultivation of grass and garden seeds, and the keeping of cows and sheep. Their first purpose is for their own supply. They raise the best they can, and they eat the best they raise; and though from their temperate and careful habits their thrift is remarkable, yet the accumulation of property is evidently not a principal object with them. They have various mechanical contrivances by which their labor is abridged or lightened. They have made the best use of the water power which their place furnishes, and husband it with care and economy. They have an extensive saw-mill carried by water, and all their fuel is cut in the same way. A simple arrangement which it may appear trifling to mention, impressed me by its shrewdness and good judgment. Ordinarily, fire wood is piled horizontally, and when exposed to the weather, becomes water-soaked and mouldy. Their billets of wood being sawed were stacked up in convenient piles, the sticks being placed upright on the end, so that any water which fell upon the pile was immediately drained off. After being sawed they were neatly put up under cover.

I have already referred to their magnificent barn, built of stone of a circular form, three stories in height, ninety-six feet diameter, and capable, as well as may be calculated, of containing from three to four hundred tons of hay. The carts enter in the second story; the floor or drive-way is continued round by the wall for the whole of the circle, so that the cart passes round the entire distance, and when the hay is discharged, goes out at the same door at which it entered. All the hay is deposited in the centre. Several loaded wagons may stand in the floor, and be sheltered and unloaded at the same time.

The roof is a beautiful and curious specimen of carpentry; and appears to be most securely supported. In the centre of the floor, there rises to the apex of the roof a single column as large as an admiral's mast, around which a hollow frame of slats is fixed, and which serves as a ventilator or chimney to discharge the steam of the hay. It is open at the top, and protected by a small cupola against the rain. At the same time the hay is raised from the ground, about a foot by an open floor of slats, so that there is, while the hay is new, a constant circulation of air up this chimney; and one of the friends informed me, that the steam passing from the hay in this mode was oftentimes so dense, that, to use his own expression, "you could wash your hands in it." The arrangements for the cattle are in the lower story, where every animal has its place and number, and where every cow is designated by a label on the post as in milk or otherwise. In this circular form, there is of course a considerable loss of room; yet the method of feeding is easy; the place is kept clean; the whole arrangements are convenient; and the kindly treated animals standing around this huge mass of hay, have at least the pleasure of seeing the good things in store for them. These friends have singular advantages, in the amount of labor which they are able at any time to command and apply to any object which they have in view; and their establishment presents a beautiful illustration of the advantages of well directed industry, neatness, and order. The great rule of domestic economy "a place for every thing, and every thing in its place," is no where more strikingly exemplified; and though they make no pretensions to the fine arts, and have little of what is called taste, yet all their arrangements, and the products of their labor, exhibit the proofs of thoroughness, permanency, utility, and substantial comfort.

Their dairy is exquisitely neat in every part of it. Their piggery is the exclusive concern of a single individual; and illustrates the utility in a large concern of a division of labor and of individual responsibility. They have attempted an improvement of their neat stock, by the introduction of some of the improved breeds, and the young stock which they were raising from this cross, promised extremely well, though no opportunity had been had to test their qualities for milk. Their land is considered in a great measure unfavorable to the production of grain: and a large portion of their bread stuff therefore is purchased. They have likewise occasionally hired extensive tracts of meadow on the Mohawk river in the state of New York, which they have cultivated by colonies, in order to obtain brush for the manufacture of brooms, a branch of business which heretofore they have carried on to a considerable extent. They keep a large flock of sheep; and all their woollen fabrics are manufactured among themselves. They likewise are very extensively engaged in the raising of garden seeds, which are put up in a very neat manner, as is well known, and distributed over the country.

A three story brick building or college, erected for one of their families, is most remarkable for its neatness and the excellence of the materials and workmanship. What by the "world's people," is called taste, that is a study of symmetry and beauty in the forms of objects, is studiously abjured by this remarkable community. Yet in the perfection of finish, which they bestow upon every production of their mechanical industry, they show that native perception of fitness, order, and harmony, which constitute the elements of the most cultivated and refined taste. The same amount of expense and labor, of which they are never sparing, already devoted to the construction of their buildings and the arrangement of their grounds, had they indulged themselves even in a slight degree in tasteful ornament and embellishment, without impairing at all the convenience, utility or permanence of their works, might have rendered them extremely beautiful. In so doing they would have found in them a new and prolific source of pleasure, may I not add also of improvement. I know their candor will pardon these suggestions which have no unkind origin; and which have their foundation in the universal beauty of the natural world, as seen every where and always even in the perishable crystals of the frost, and the fading tints of the sky, in the plumage of the birds, in the unrivalled splendors of the vegetable world; in a word in every production of the divine power and goodness from an atom floating in the sunbeam to a planet, wheeling its course in the glittering arches of the skies.

From Colman's Second Report.

Compost and Liquid Manures.

Manures are the very sinews of agriculture; its food; its life-blood. To this matter the attention of most farmers cannot be too strongly directed.

It is generally conceded that all animal manures have most efficacy when applied in the greenest state. They are then most active; and their chemical effects upon the soil are immediate and powerful. In a direct application to the soil, however, they cannot be very thoroughly intermixed; and on this account, without question, they are less efficacious than they would be, if uniformly distributed and thoroughly incorporated with the earth. To effect this object in the best manner, it is desirable to form them in compost heaps, with other substances; mud, scrapings of yards, scrapings of roads, sods or decayed vegetable matters of every description; and even simple loam or mould, or any substance which will act as a retentive absorbent. Thus compounded the liquids of the manure will be retained and the escape of the valuable gaseous effluvia prevented; and by being thoroughly and equally intermixed and diffused, the whole mass becomes a valuable and efficacious manure. The amount of manure in this way is greatly increased; and it is believed, that one part of green animal manure combined in this way with two parts of mould, swamp mud, decomposed peat, and even some portion of clay, will prove quite as serviceable as if the whole mass were animal manure applied in a raw and unmixed state. Some intelligent farmers maintain that the proportion of animal manure or dung requisite to impregnate a large mass in compost is much less than I have allowed. This can be always favorably done in a well constructed barn-yard. The bottom of a barn-yard ought always to be kept well covered with loam or mud, or other matters to absorb the liquids of the yard. But it may often be done to ad-

vantage, where the manure on a field designed to be cultivated is seasonably carried out and mixed with mould obtained from the headlands to form the heap, which being turned over and worked up once or twice, will then be fit for use.

There is another matter, to which I invite the attention of farmers; that is, the saving of liquid manures. In the best districts on the continent of Europe, the liquid parts of manure are considered in every respect equal to the solid. There provision is made for saving and compounding them with the greatest care; in stone and water-proof vaults formed under their cow-houses. In our dairy districts especially, where large herds of cows are kept, a great amount of this manure might be secured by vaults, formed under the stalls with spouts leading into them. With a view to the same object likewise, the cattle instead of lying in the yards at night, should be always tied in stalls. If the barn is properly ventilated, and the stalls littered, they will lay as comfortably and securely as in the yards; and the saving of manure would much more than pay for any extra trouble, which it might be supposed to involve. These are homely subjects, but as important as they are homely. Doubling our manures is quadrupling our crops; and whoever will look with disdain upon a manure-heap, is indifferent to some of the most wonderful and beneficent operations of the divine Providence; and to the most remarkable and instructive lessons of religious philosophy.

THE URINE CISTERN.

From Radcliffe's Flanders.

The urine cistern is constructed to contain any given quantity. The usual capacity of the vault is for 1000 *tonneaux*, (barrels containing about 38 gallons, English,) which quantity for the rape crop, will manure little more than two bonniers, or seven English acres. But the cistern under the stables is nearly of double size; from this the exterior cistern is filled; and between both the farmer can fairly count upon manuring in the best manner, six bonniers or twenty-one English acres; or perhaps two bonniers in addition, of crops which do not require so much manure. The whole of this quantity (exclusive of farm-yard dung, ashes, composts, &c.,) is produced by eight horses and thirty six head of cattle, housed winter and summer in well constructed stables, increased by the adventitious aid of the rape-cake and the *vidanges* from the privies. In a cistern of 1000 tonneaux, it is not unusual to dissolve from 2000 to 4000 rape-cakes at 2 lbs. each. Indeed neither industry nor expense is spared for the collection of manure, as upon that depend the produce and fertility of a naturally bad soil. The farmer, who fails to make these exertions, is sure to be left in the back-ground.

The cistern is for the most part formed under the range of stables from each stall of which the urine is conducted to a common grating, through which it descends into the vault. From thence it is taken up by a pump. In the best regulated, there is a partition in the cistern, with a valve to admit the contents of the first space into the second, to be preserved there free from the later acquisition, age adding considerably to its efficacy.

This species of manure is relied on beyond any other, upon all the light soils throughout Flanders; and even upon the strong lands, originally so rich as to preclude the necessity of manure, is now coming into great esteem, being considered applicable to most crops, and to all the varieties of soil.

HARLEY'S EXPERIENCE.

Harley who kept a dairy of a hundred cows, near Glasgow, says "that the advantage of irrigating grass lands with cows' urine, almost exceeds belief. Last season, some small fields were cut six times, averaging fifteen inches in length at each cutting; and the swarth very thick."

EXPERIMENTS OF C. ALEXANDER.

The following extract transferred from the Farmer's Magazine to that spirited and valuable agricultural work, Young's Letters of Agricola, is so important and instructive that I subjoin it:

"This intelligent farmer, Charles Alexander, near Peebles, Scotland, had long been impressed with the great importance of the urine of cattle as a manure; and he set about to discover, by a long and well conducted series of experiments, the best method of collecting and applying it. He began by digging a pit contiguous to the feeding-stall, but distinct altogether from that which was appropriated for the reception of the dung. The dimensions of this pit, according to his own account, were 36 feet square, and 4 feet deep, surrounded on all sides by a wall; and the solid contents were 192 yards. Having selected the nearest spot where he could find loamy earth, and this he always took from the surface of some field under cultivation, he proceeded to fill it; and found that, with three men and two horses, he could easily accomplish 28 cubic yards per day: and the whole expense of transporting the earth did not exceed £41. 16s. When the work was complete, he levelled the surface of the heap, in a line with the mouth of the sewer, which conducted the urine from the interior of the building, on purpose that it might be distributed with regularity, and might saturate the whole from top to bottom. The quantity conveyed to it, he estimates at about 800 gallons: but as this calculation was founded partly on conjecture, for he measured not the liquor, it will be better and more instructive to furnish and proceed on DATA, that are certain and incontrovertible. The urine was supplied by 14 cattle, weighing about 34 stone each, and kept there for five months on fodder and turnips. The contents of the pit produced 288 loads, allowing 2 cubic yards to be taken out in 3 carts; and he spread 40 of these on each acre, so that this urine in five months, and from fourteen cattle, produced a compost sufficient for the fertilization of seven acres of land. He states further, that he had tried this experiment for ten years, and had indiscriminately used in the same field either the rotted cow dung, or the saturated earth; and in all the stages of the crop, he had never been able to discover any perceptible difference. But what is still more wonderful, he found that his compost lasted in its effects as many years as his best putrescent manure; and he therefore boldly avers, that a load of each is of equivalent value.

"Conclusions of vast importance are deducible from this statement: and I cannot resist the feeling, of placing them in a strong and advantageous lights They speak a volume of instruction; and if we are willing to learn, they must lead to a very material alteration in the construction of our barns. It appears, then, that in five months, each cow discharge. urine which, when absorbed by loam, furnishes manure of the richest quality, and most durable effects, for half an acre of ground. The dung-pit, which contained all the excrementitious matter of the 14 cattle, as well as the litter employed in bedding them, and which was kept separate for the purpose of the experiment, only furnished during the same period 240 loads, and these, at the same rate, could only manure 6 acres. The aggregate value of the urine therefore, when compared with that of the dung, was in the ratio of 7 to 6; so that we are borne out by these premises in this extraordinary inference, that the putrescible liquor which in this province, and under the management of our farmers, is wasted and annihilated as far as regards any useful purpose, is intrinsically worth more than the dung, as an efficacious and permanent dressing: and if we take into consideration, that this latter manure is not treated with any skill and judgment, it will not seem surprising, that the culture of white crops has never been carried here to any extent, since we have despised and neglected the only means of creating them."

Management of Bees.--No. 2.

MR. COLMAN—I resume the subject of bee management. Few insects or animals furnish more materials for instruction and reflection, than the honey bee. Therefore, why not use our best endeavors in preparing good places for their protection, that the millers and moths may not destroy their works. The blind Hubee was the first to give mankind a history of that industrious creature, (the honey bee) which so much conduces to man's comfort and happiness.

In the management of the honey bee, very much is required of the apiarian to guard against the moths. In order, therefore, to do this, it is highly important that we obtain a good hive for the reception of the bees, and lend our leisure moments in taking care of them. The winter, being so long and cold in this latitude, seems to be a great detriment to the honey bee. In warmer countries it seems nothing to keep bees; it is evident, therefore, that they require warm places in the winter season to have them live and do well the following summer. Some apiarians bury their bees in the winter, and some let them be exposed to the inclemency of the weather. Those that have practiced the former way, have very often been the losers. I do not think it is a good plan to bury bees, because there are other ways than to bury them in the ground better adapted to protect them through the winter. Those persons who keep bees, should build a good bee house, and have it open to the south that the sun may shine occasionally upon them. I know of no better way to protect the honey bee from the winter storms.

About twenty-five years ago bees were kept to good success—it was easy to raise them and have an abundance of the sweets of life. But of late years it is almost impossible to raise bees on account of the moths getting possession of the hive. There are but few farmers in this region of country that keep bees. They think the trouble and expense in taking care of them, is a great deal more than the profit. Some farmers have good and others have poor luck in keeping bees. I do not see any thing in the way to hinder the farmer from keeping bees, if he will only employ a few leisure moments in taking care of them. I would advise all who keep bees now at present, and intend to keep them for future years, to abandon the old fashioned hive and obtain the patent hive invented by Mr. Weeks. They are, in my opinion, superior to any other hive now in use in the United States.

I think, by using the above hive, bees can be kept as well now as formerly. Why these hives excel all others is, that we can obtain the sweets of life and not kill the bees. It seems a great cruelty to destroy such industrious insects, which conduce so much to human comfort and happiness. In my next I intend to give a more minute detail of the mode in which bees can be kept with success. W. S. T.

South Venice, N. Y. 1842.

Slaughtering and Packing.

The following terms we saw offered on an advertisement at a tavern in Monroe Co., and dated at Syracuse. We thought they might have some interest with the farmers:

Prices for killing, packing and inspecting, including barrels, $1,25. The offal reserved to the packer. Tallow rendered from 7 to 8 cents. Hides from 4½ to 5¼ cents. Freight to New York, from 65 to 80 cents per barrel. For rendering and barrelling tallow, $1,25. Cattle will be kept free of expense, while killing off the drove. Syracuse, Aug. 15, 1842.

Mediterranean Wheat.

Every thing connected with the Wheat Culture is of immediate and the highest importance to the Farmers of Western New York. This induces us to give an insertion in full of the subjoined correspondence. The parcel of wheat has been duly received and will be placed in hands which will do it full justice. We acknowledge ourselves in this and in many instances, personally and publicly indebted to Mr. Ellsworth, for his distinguished and disinterested efforts for the advancement of the agricultural interests of the country.—*Ed.*

PATENT OFFICE,
July 20th, 1842.

Sir—I have the honor to transmit a parcel of Mediterranean Wheat, respecting which much has lately been published, and the peculiar qualities of which are described in the accompanying letters from Dr. Smith of Philadelphia, and Mr. Powell, seedsman, in the same city.

I am, most respectfully yours,
H. L. ELLSWORTH.

Philadelphia, July 14th, 1842.

Dear Sir—Yours of the 6th instant, came duly to hand, and I should have answered it sooner, had business and other circumstances permitted.

That variety of the Mediterranean Wheat which I have sown for several years past, I consider *proof* against the *Fly* and *almost* proof against the *Rust*

For the former, no rational explanation has thus far been given: but the instances have been so numerous where this and the other kinds of Wheat among us have been sown on adjoining lands in the same field, with cultivation precisely the same—where *this* has remained untouched by the Fly, producing a heavy crop, and the *others* almost entirely destroyed, that the most sceptical have no longer any doubts upon the subject.

But that it should so *generally* escape the mildew we have endeavored to explain from the fact, that it ripens from ten to twelve days earlier, than any wheat now sown in the Middle or Eastern States (as far as my knowledge extends). But that this is a full and satisfactory explanation I am not entirely prepared to believe; for the causes to which we have generally attributed the production of mildew *may* exist, when this Wheat is *susceptible* of being acted upon by them, as well as the other kinds.

These causes we understand to be:

1. That state of the *Plant* when the grain is fully formed but very soft and milky, the whole energies of the plant directed to its perfection, and the sap vessels all distended.

2. That state of the *Atmosphere* which tends still farther to distend the vessels; as heavy dews, and fogs and clouds, which obscure the Sun for several hours after his rising.

3. A sudden outbreaking of the Sun, with such *power* as to rupture the sap vessels of the plant, thereby giving a nidus for the Seeds of the Parasite to take root.

But be the causes what they may, *it is rarely* injured by the *Fly or Rust;* nor are these all its advantages over any Wheat among us. For it may be sown from the first of September to the middle of October, and upon soil so thin that the farmer would not think of sowing any other kind of Wheat, and yet produce a fair crop.

I have sown it for two years, after a crop of corn and potatoes had been taken from the ground, and fully believe, that the yield after the potatoes, was upwards of thirty bushels to the acre.

If sown early, one and a half bushels per acre will be enough, but if not sown till in October, at least two bushels should be sown.

Now although the straw is so soft that it will most certainly fall in rich ground, still it ripens well, even should the timothy grow up through it and hide it from view. And although the grain is not so white and mellow, as some other varieties of Wheat, still, that it will produce more superfine flour to the acre for a given number of years than any other Wheat now extant, I feel no hesitation in asserting.

I shall be able to supply any moderate quantity in time for sowing, delivered at any place to be mentioned in Philadelphia.

With sentiments of regard,
I remain your friend,
MOSES B. SMITH.

Hon. H. L. Ellsworth,
Commissioner of Patents.

Philadelphia, July 14th, 1842.

H. L. Ellsworth, Esq.—

Dear Sir—So far as heard from, the Mediterranean Wheat grows more in favor as it becomes better known, Mr White, formerly a merchant of our city, stated to me last fall, that he had tested side by side with two or three others, and that this was the only one escaped Rust, Fly, &c. It is an early Wheat, adapts itself to the generality of soil, but especially to light sand—and as it becomes acclimated assumes more the cast of our Orange Wheat. I find a concurring opinion from many neighborhoods, that the Mediterranean Wheat this season, exceeds by great odds, all other varieties. I can supply a clean good article, as per sample, at $1,75 per bushel.

Very respectfully,
M. S. POWELL,
23 *Market-street.*

Silk Machine.

Dr. A. K. Spaulding, of Maumee, Ohio, writes, that he has a Silk Machine far superior to any apparatus to be found elsewhere. That it—

1. Secures the most perfect ventilation to the worm in all its stages.
2. It enables the feeder to change them with great rapidity, even a hundred thousand per hour.
3. It furnishes the most complete winding chambers, exactly suited to the wishes of the worm.
4. The cocoons can be gathered from these chambers 500 per cent faster than from any other known, saving all the floss perfectly clean.
5. It may be adapted to a room of any size, and may be used in any spare room or parlour without injury.
6. It can be made by any one who can use a handsaw and hammer, and at an expense little more than that of plain shelves—being the most simple and most economical as well as the best method of fitting up a cocoonery, ever yet invented, either in Europe or America.

He adds—

"A letter enclosing one dollar current in New York and Boston, free of expense to the proprietor, shall be answered, and enclose a perfect drawing and description so perfectly plain that it may be understood by any one who can read the description—and twenty five dollars enclosed as above shall entitle the payer or payers to five rights, or the right to the county in which they live. Single rights ten dollars, and a perfect model sent to order."

We confess we are anxious to know something more of this invention; and when we shall have become better acquainted with its merits, will inform our readers of the same.

Indian Corn.

When David Thomas travelled through Indiana in 1818, he visited a prairie near Vincennes on which a luxuriant crop of Indian corn had grown for more than sixty years in succession, without the aid of any kind of manure. He was then of opinion if I mistake not, that the soil contained a mineral substance which contributed to the inorganic structure of the plant; performing at the same time the office of collecting by chemical attraction the carbon and ammonia of the atmosphere, to nourish the organic development of the plant.

When travelling along the alluvial flats of the Cuyahoga in 1828, I noticed that each stalk in a hill of corn produced one large ear and sometimes two ears; I have every year since tried, by high manuring, to produce the same result in my garden, but without success until the present season. I could always produce stalks as thrifty and large as the river bottom, but the ears did not set or fill to the same extent. I attribute my success this year to the accidental combination of a just proportion of heat and moisture at the time when the pollen was distributed; this happy combination nightly takes place on the river bottoms, and perhaps, also, on the upland prairies near the Wabash at Vincennes, by the aid of the heavy night dews and river fogs almost unknown in this region, at least to the same extent of aqueous profusion, as it exhibits on the bottoms and prairies of the great South West.

But *apropos* of mineral or inorganic manures, it is now well known that wood ashes contains about eleven different incombustible substances in greater or less quantities, all of which must be sufficiently component in the soil, before the perfect developement of vegetable growth, and the full maximum of cereal maturity can be produced in the plant; vegetable manures undoubtedly supply all these substances, but they are not sufficiently concentrated or administered in sufficient quantities, to do any thing more than to produce during its decomposition (which in worm lands hardly reaches beyond two or three crops,) the maximum yield.

May we not, therefore, infer that the cause of the perpetual fertility of Vincennes Prairie, is the great abundance of decomposed vegetable matter there found, not in the usual form or deposit of semi vegetable decomposition to be diminished or exhausted by a few years cropping, but in something like the more condensed and indestructible form of wood ashes? I have often wished that we had in our country more analytical skill and enthusiasm in the cause of agricultural chemistry, in order that the theory of mineral manures might be better understood. The learned and indefatigable Sprengel, supported by the opinion of Liebig, has shown incontestibly that plants have inorganic parts which must be fed and grown by the aid of inorganic or incombustible food, that they "must have mineral food as well as vegetable food." These learned authors have faithfully exploded the old physiological doctrine about the essential nature of vegetable matter, their chemical analysis goes to prove that "all plants have two essential parts, an organic and an inorganic part." S. W.

Waterloo, Sept. 8th, 1842.

The Prospect of Prices.--The New Tariff.

Farmers should not be discouraged at the present low prices for their products. If our agricultural staples are low, all other commodities are low or will be low in proportion. Besides when prices are low the export of our surplus productions is then the most active. In 1834 the crops were good in England, yet owing to the extreme low prices of flour in the United States, more was exported from this country in that year, than in any one year since that time! It is probable that the wheat crop in Great Britain will be abundant this season. Still as soon as the price in New York falls much below $5, an active export of that article will commence even to England, not perhaps to be consumed there, but to be sold in bond, out of which large quantities are taken for exportation to foreign British ports, and colonies in the Mediterranean, and in the East and West Indies.

Since the reduction of duties under the new British Tariff, our export trade to England has very much increased. Our packet ships to London and Liverpool now go out full freighted with our agricultural productions, including naval stores and pot ashes, the duties on which are reduced very materially under the new tariff.

Thus we see that the late fall in the price of our great western staple, Flour, so far from being a calamity to the farmer, has had the effect to clear the market by creating an export demand, which, while it gives activity to the market at home, also pays our foreign debt, or brings back an equivalent in specie, commodities, or credits.

In 1838 our Flour Factors in New York were aided by the Banks to monopolize the flour market and prevent an export at $8 the barrel, which was offered for shipment to Great Britain; the result was that England got her supply from the continent, and the flour which might have been sold at $8 the barrel, fell below $6. In New York, Factors, Millers and Banks were ruined; many farmers were ruined, not directly by the high prices they received for their products, but indirectly by the mania for speculation, and extravagant living which these high prices induced.

The protective tariff bill recently passed by Congress, is doubtless looked to by high tariff advocates, as the certain harbinger of a prosperous trade to the nation. I wish I could view all its prohibitory provisions with that eye of faith, which enables the friends of restrictive law to look beyond the simple laws of trade, for that mysterious accumulation of wealth, which is based upon buying and selling to each other, at prices sufficiently high to cheat both parties into the belief that they are growing rich.

Waterloo, 1842. S. W.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Mr. Editor—In your paper of the last month, I notice some remarks in relation to drinks and the proper times of drinking. The following article, from the writings of a celebrated Physiologist being in point, I have transcribed for your paper, if you think proper to publish it. S.

Times of Drinking.

If man were as simple and as true to the laws and instincts of his nature as the lower animals, it would be of comparatively little importance at what time he drank, so that it was always in obedience to the truly instinctive demand of his vital economy. But in civic life, where many causes are co-operating to depress the physiological powers of the human body, and particularly to debilitate the digestive organs, it becomes of much importance that the times of drinking should be properly regulated. In regard to alimentation, we have seen that the best interests of the system require that the food should be perfectly masticated, and mixed with the salivary fluid before it is swallowed. We have seen also, that when the food is received into the gastric cavity in a proper condition, the stomach secretes a solvent fluid, which by the muscular action of the organ, is thoroughly mixed with the food for the purpose of digestion; and that when the food is received in a fluid state, containing considerable aqueous matter, the water is first absorbed and then the gastric secretion and digestion commences; because if the gastric juice were to mix with the water, it would be so much diluted that its solvent power would be wholly destroyed. Hence, if in the midst of a meal, or after a meal is completed, a portion of water or other drink is received into a vigorous stomach, and more particularly if true thirst is felt, the organ suddenly and powerfully contracts upon the food and presses it into the pyloric or small end, and by the contraction of a number of the circular fibres of the muscular coat, which gives the stomach somewhat of the appearance of an hour-glass, the food is held there till the fluid, which is received into the splenic or large end, is absorbed,—which is done as rapidly as possible, and then the circular fibres relax and the regular function of the stomach goes on, with little interruption or embarrassment. But if instead of properly chewing our food, and mixing it with the fluid of the mouth, we continually wash it down with some liquid, or between every two or three mouthfuls of food, take a small portion of drink, the fluid and solid ingesta are so thoroughly mixed together that the process of digestion cannot commence till the meal is completed and all the liquid removed by absorption; and this leaves the alimentary contents of the gastric cavity much more dry and compact than if no drink had been taken; and then we greatly retard and embarrass the function of the stomach, and serve to debilitate, relax and break down that organ. Yet while the stomach continues to be vigorous and active all this may be done without any appreciable symptoms of gastric embarrassment; but never without more or less real detriment to the organ and its function. In that state of gastric debility, however, which is almost universal in civic life, the case is very different; the fluid received into the stomach during the ingestion of food, is very slowly and with great difficulty absorbed; and if the food, with little mastication and insalivation, is continually washed down with some kind of drink, the process of digestion, instead of commencing immediately, as it ought to do, will be delayed for half an hour or an hour, and sometimes even longer, till the relaxed and debilitated absorbents can remove the fluid and bring the food into a consistence proper for the action of the gastric juice; and now the food, instead of being properly mixed with the saliva, and thoroughly saturated with healthy gastric juice as it came into the stomach, mouthful by mouthful, lies in an oppressive and almost impenetrable mass, and the already wearied organ must, if possible, in its relaxation and lassitude, secrete a sufficient quantity of solvent fluid to digest it. But in this state the stomach is poorly fitted to secrete a healthy and energetic fluid; and, therefore, it is not surprising that under such embarrassments the vital powers of the debilitated and worried organ, are not able to control the inorganic affinities, but suffer them to become active in the formation of gasses and acids, which by their acrid and irritating properties, create a morbid and intense thirst, which vehemently asks for some liquid to dilute those acid substances and almost irresistibly compels us to drink. If, however, in this state of things, we yield to the morbid demand, and take a quantity of water or any other liquid into the gastric cavity, the feeble organ cannot, like the vigorous stomach, contract upon its contents, and save them from the inundation; but the flood will some down and sweep over the entire mass, and reduce it to a more unmanageable wash than it was at first; and then will follow a distressing sense of distension, attended frequently with eructations and belching, and often a part of the crude contents of the stomach, are spasmodically thrown up, and a part perhaps ejected into the intestines to produce irritations, flatulence, colic, &c. This is a true description of what every day takes place in civic life, in hundreds of individuals; and if all who indulge in the mischievous practice of washing down their food with liquids of any kind, do not experience all these evil consequences, they may be assured the practice always tends to such results.

If the use of even pure cold water with our food in the manner I have described, is incompatible with the physiological interests of our bodies, and the cause of functional disturbance and organic debility, much more is that water objectionable when it is habitually used hot, for the same purpose and in the same manner. As with our food so with our drink, every thing taken into the mouth and stomach in a higher temperature than our blood, is relaxing and debilitating to the parts on which it acts, and through them to the whole system. The teeth and every other organ and part in the oral cavity, are injured by hot drinks; the throat and osophagus and stomach are relaxed and debilitated by them. In short, as we have seen, every part of the system is in some measure relaxed and debilitated and rendered more liable to disease, by the dietetic use of any thing in an elevated temperature; and if, instead of hot water or milk and water, we use tea or coffee or chocolate or any other made beverage, the mischievous effects on our digestive organs are still greater, and always in proportion as the qualities of those beverages are more or less unfriendly to the vital powers of our bodies. Tea and coffee and wine and all other narcotic and alcoholic beverages are exceedingly deleterious, but as I shall have occasion to speak of them more particularly in another place, it is not necessary to say more concerning them now.

On the whole then, in regard to the drink of man, it were best, and most truly natural, if his dietetic and other habits were such that the demand of his vital economy for water, were fully answered by the aqueous juices of the fruits and vegetables which properly composed a portion of his food. But if he *must* have drink, every law and property of his nature unequivocally declares that it should be the most perfectly pure water; and that he should not drink it warmer than his blood; and as a general rule, it is better that it should be considerably cooler. It can be too cold, but with people in health and of good habits, there is very little danger in this direction. It is also, fully evident that as a general rule, drink should not be taken with the food, nor too soon after eating. It is far better, if one is thirsty, to take a draught of pure cold water some twenty or thirty minutes before eating, or three or four hours after the meal; and they who are regular in their habits can regulate their thirst with perfect ease and comfort. An individual whose dietetic habits are tolerably correct, may soon accustom himself to take a glass of water in the evening or morning, or any other hour in the day he chooses, and only at that hour; and he will feel his thirst return regularly at that period, and never trouble him at any other time, unless occasioned by something extraordinary. They who are tormented by a morbid thirst produced by gastric irritation from too much or from improper food, had far better take active exercise in the open air, than drink. The cool fresh air upon their skin will greatly abate the fever of their stomach, and thus alleviate their thirst; and exercise will increase the action of the stomach and enable it to digest or to reject its contents: and then let them be more careful to avoid transgression.

Statistics of Vegetable and Animal Life.

Botanists record 56,000 species of various plants—38,000 are to be found in catalogues. Humbolt makes the species of insects 44,000, of fishes 2.500, of reptiles 700, of birds 4,000, and of mammiferous animals 5,000.

Important Notice.

There is a large amount due us from Post Masters and Agents in the Western States and elsewhere, mostly in small sums it is true, but our whole resources depend on such small sums, and therefore we hope no one will delay sending on that account.

☞ *One word to our friends.*—We have a large supply of back numbers of the current volume on hand, which ought to be in the hands of subscribers. Will you not help us—would you not be doing your neighbors as well as ourselves a real kindness, by soliciting them to subscribe? The currency is now considerably improved, and bills of most of the states will answer for remittances Publishers.

Cattle Shows, Fairs, and Ploughing Matches.

We subjoin a notice of the times of holding the several Agricultural Fairs, which come within our knowledge, within the district where our paper principally circulates, and shall keep it in until the times arrive. We shall be obliged to the Secretaries of the different Agricultural Societies in New York, Ohio, New England and Canada, if they will give us (post paid) the notices of their respective fairs.

New York State Fair,		Albany,	Sept. 28 and 29.
Monroe County	"	Rochester,	Oct. 25 and 26.
Ontario "	"	Canandaigua,	Oct. 18 and 19
Genesee "	"	Batavia,	Oct. 20 and 21.
Wayne "	"	Palmyra,	Oct. 5 and 6.
Livingston "	"	Genesco,	Oct. 4 and 5.
Oneida "	"	Rome,	Oct. 11 and 12.
Seneca "	"	Waterloo,	Oct. 20 and 21.
Tompkins "	"	Ithaca,	Oct. 6 and 7.
Onondaga "	"	Syracuse,	Oct. 5 and 6.
Jefferson "	"	Watertown,	Sept. 15.
Cayuga "	"	Auburn,	Oct. 12 and 13.
Oswego "	"	Oswego,	Oct. 5.
Erie "	"	Buffalo,	Oct. 5th & 6th
Chemung "	"	Fairport,	Oct. 19th.
Niagara "	"	Lockport,	Oct. 18 and 16.
Washington	"	Salem,	Oct. 11th.

CANADA.

Durham, Bowmanville, Oct. 18.
Northumberland, Grafton, Oct. 12th

Postponement.—On account of the session of the Circuit Court in Canandaigua at the time first appointed for the Show and Fair of the Ontario Agricultural Society, the Show and Fair are postponed by the Executive Committee to Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th of October.

Advantages of Law.

A young man who studied law in Connecticut, become acquainted with the following facts, which are certainly very remarkable, though not so singular. A farmer cut down a tree which stood so near the boundary line of his farm, that it was doubtful whether it belonged to him or his neighbor. That neighbor claimed the tree, and prosecuted the man who cut it for damages. The case was continued from court to court. Time was wasted, temper soured, and friendship lost; but the case was gained by the prosecutor. The last my friend knew of the transaction, the man who "got the case" came to the lawyer's office to execute a deed of his whole farm, which he had been obliged to sell to pay cost! Then, houseless and homeless, he could thrust his hand into his empty pocket, and triumphantly exclaim, "I've beat him!" —*Selected.*

FRUIT TREES,

Of Excellent and Proved Varieties.

IN addition to the list of Peaches given in the last number of the New Genesee Farmer, the subscribers have for sale the following select varieties of the *Cherry*; viz:—Black Tartarian, White Tartarian, Early Richmond, Black Corone, Mayduke, Transparent Guigne, and Carnation. The trees are of large size, and of uncommonly handsome growth, price 50 cents each.

Nectarines, two excellent varieties, the Early Violet and Elruge, price 25 cents each.

Apricots, three very fine varieties, the Breda, Early Peach, and Peach apricot; 37½ cents each.

Pears, six excellent varieties, Madeline, Skinless, Julienne, Summer Bonchretien (or September,) Seckel, and Virgalieu; 37½ cents each.

Apples, consisting chiefly of select summer and autumn table fruit, and a few winter apples, of the following varieties: Yellow Harvest, Woolman's Early, Sine Qua Non, Buffington's Early, Strawberry, Rambo, Bellflower, Tallman Sweeting, Swaar. Price 25 cents each.

The object of the proprietors has been to reduce their list to a few of the very finest kinds, and none are ever offered for sale by them but PROVED VARIETIES whose *adaptation to our climate* has been fully tested by experience.

Catalogues, with practical directions, furnished gratis at the Rochester Seed Store, or on *postpaid* applications.

J. J. THOMAS.
W. R. SMITH.

Macedon, 10 mo. 1st, 1842.

M. B. BATEHAM respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has disposed of his business, and is desirous of leaving this place soon for the benefit of his health; he therefore earnestly solicits all who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, in order that he may be enabled to "Do unto others." &c.

The business of the Rochester Seed Store will be continued by C. F. Crosman, whose experience in the business and facilities for growing Seed, entitles him to the confidence and patronage of the public.

M. B. BATEHAM.

☞ Mr. Henry Colman will continue the Genesee Farmer. Oct 1.

ROCHESTER SEED STORE AND SEED GARDEN.

NEW ARRANGEMENT—C. F Crosman having purchased the entire business and effects of the Rochester Seed Store desires to inform the Agents and Customers, and all who may wish to patronise the establishment, that he is now bringing in from his large Seed Garden on Monroe street, a complete assortment of such seeds as are best raised in this climate, and he will import from the first seedsmen in Europe and elsewhere, such kinds as are better raised in other climates. And Seeds of doubtful vitality will be thoroughly tested by sowing, and none offered for sale but such as can be warranted genuine. The proprietor is fully confident that his long experience in the business of growing and vending Seeds, will enable him, with strict attention to conduct the business in a manner that will prove satisfactory to the public

Rochester, Oct. 1. C. F. CROSMAN.

SALE OF DURHAM SHORT HORNS IN CANADA.

THE Subscribers propose to sell by public sale, in Dundas [Flamboro' West,] on Saturday, Oct ber 15 being the day of the Gore District Agricultural Show, a valuable lot of thorough bred DURHAM BULLS. The animals are healthy gentle, and of fine symmetry, and correct Herd Book Pedigrees will be furnished. Their ages vary from fourteen months to four years old. Breeders are reminded that this is a rare opportunity of obtaining Genuine stock.

Terms fair and liberal. Easy water conveyance from Dundas. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN HOWITT,
ADAM FERGUSSON.

Same day and place Mr. Howitt will expose a large and beautiful lot of RAM LAMBS, pure Leicesters, South Downs and Cross. Also, six valuable Calves, one a yearling. oct1

MOUNT HOPE GARDEN & NURSERIES.

ROCHESTER, NEW-YORK.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment offer for sale a general assortment of Nursery articles, comprising Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Tulips, Hyacinths, and other Bulbous Flower Roots, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

They have also on hand a large and fine collection of Green and Hot House Plants including Geraniums, Chinese Monthly Roses, Camellia, Japonica, Chinese Azaleas, Cape Jasmines, Cactuses, &c &c.

Orders for any of the above articles, whether large or small, will be promptly and faithfully executed, and charges in all cases will be very moderate. Persons ordering from a distance may rely on having their articles securely packed and marked and shipped as their orders may designate.

To such persons as are about forming new establishments or who may wish to dispose of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. in their neighborhood, our terms will be very liberal.

Gardens and Pleasure grounds will be laid out in any part of the country, and skilful gardeners furnished on reasonable notice, and information on any subject connected with the business will be cheerfully and promptly imparted.

It is expected that persons unacquainted with the proprietors will either accompany their orders with a remittance or name a guarantee in the city of Rochester or vicinity.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Rochester, Oct. 1, 1842.

N. B. Our Fruit Trees comprise the most desirable early and late varieties, and the utmost care has been taken in propagating from such trees only as were in a bearing state and whose qualities have been sufficiently tested. Priced Catalogues will be forwarded *gratis* to all applicants.

COTSWOLD SHEEP,

AND OTHER FINE STOCK, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his full blood Cotswold Buck Mettlesome, imported or bred by Thomas Dunn of Albany. Also, thirty 3-4 and 7-8 Cotswold Bucks, Yearlings and Lambs. Also his thorough-bred Durham Bull Albion, and one or two fine Durham Heifers. Also, a thorough-bred Leicester Boar.

These animals will be sold on the most favorable terms—at prices according to the times. If not previously disposed of, they will be exhibited and offered for sale at the Cattle Show and Fair at Rochester on Tuesday, the 25th of October. WM. C. CORNELL.

Henrietta, Sept. 24, 1842. oct1

10,000 PEACH TREES,

FOR sale by the subscribers at their Nursery, (near Macedonville on the Erie Canal,) all of which have been propagated from BEARING TREES, whose genuineness or excellence has been thoroughly proved. They are of fine and very thrifty growth, and have all been at least once transplanted, and the roots thus greatly improved for again removing, so that the danger of loss or even check in growth from this operation, is exceedingly lessened. Price 25 cents each, $20 per hundred, $150 per thousand or $160, well packed and delivered for transportation.

The following are the chief varieties, which will afford a constant succession of ripe fruit from early in 8th mo. (Aug.) till late frosts ripening according to the order in the list.

EARLY ANN—fruit small, good; tree of slow growth.

EARLY TILLOTSON—fruit medium size, excellent; a good bearer, and a most valuable early peach.

LARGE RED RARERIPE—fruit large, excellent. Ripens ten days later than the preceding.

EARLY YORK—large, sweet and rich; a fruit of the highest character.

WHITE IMPERIAL—large, white with a red cheek, sweet, juicy and melting; a most excellent peach, obtained probably from the celebrated Noblesse, which it excels.

YELLOW ALBERGE—fruit rather large, one of the finest yellow peaches—bears well and while young.

SEABOLT'S—fruit large, red, of first rate excellence.

RED CHEEK MALACOTON—fruit rather large, beautiful, of fine flavor; ranks as first rate among yellow peaches—bears well while young.

HILL'S CHILI—a very large, fine, yellow peach.

LATE YORK—an excellent freestone peach, except in unfavorable seasons.

HEATH CLING—fruit when not crowded, and in favorable seasons, very large, often three inches in diameter, sweet and excellent.

Orders directed "Thomas & Smith, Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.," will be promptly and faithfully attended to and the trees, securely packed, sent by the Erie Canal, or by the Auburn and Rochester Rail Road. J. J. THOMAS.

Macedon, 9th mo. 1, 1842. W. R. SMITH.

PLOUGHS.

A NEW AND SUPERIOR KIND OF PLOUGHS, (two sizes) designed for breaking up summer fallow, may be purchased at the Rochester Eagle Furnace,—price $6 and $7 each. Wood and other produce taken in exchange. A. J. LANGWORTHY.

BUFFALO NURSERY.

THE stock now on hand for sale is much larger than at any former period, embracing a large collection of the most valuable kinds of the Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Nectarine Apricot, Filbert, Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c.

Of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, a fine assortment, comprising almost every desirable article in this department. A large stock of Greenhouse Plants.

I also offer for sale 25 000 Apple Trees of one year's growth, from the graft or inoculation, in autumn will average over one foot high. They consist of 120 of the most valuable kinds—four-fifth of which have been cut from bearing trees and consequently will soon produce fruit. They will be sold for cash at the low price of $8 per hundred.—No less than from 5 to 10 of any one kind to be taken.

Also, 5 000 seedling trees of the true English Mazzard Cherry, at $6 per 100.

Orders, per mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. Trees or Plants packed in superior order and shiped at Buffalo on board of any steamboat, vessel or canal boat required. Catalogues gratis to every applicant.

Buffalo, Aug. 1842. B. HODGE.

ISABELLA GRAPE VINES,

OF proper age for forming vineyards, propagated from and containing all the good qualities which the most improved cultivation for over ten years has conferred on the vineyards at Croton Point, are now offered to the public. Those who may purchase will receive such instructions as will enable them to cultivate the Grape with entire success, (provided their location is not too far North.) All communications, post paid addressed to R. T. UNDERHILL, M. D. 400 Broadway, N. Y., will receive attention. He feels quite confident that he has so far ameliorated the character and habits of the grape vines in his vineyards and nurseries, by improved cultivation, pruning, &c., that they will generally ripen well and produce good fruit when planted in most of the Northern, all the Western, Middle and Southern States. Oct. 1.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected for the New Genesee Farmer, October 4.

WHEAT,	per bushel,	$	75 *a*	$ 78
CORN,	"		38	44
OATS,	"		19	
BARLEY,	"		38	
RYE,	"		44	50
BEANS, White,	"		75	88
POTATOES,	"		15	18
APPLES, Desert,	"		19	25
FLOUR, Superfine,	per bbl		3,75	4,00
" Fine,	"		3,00	
SALT,	"		1,00	
PORK, Mess,	"		8,00	8,50
" per 100 lbs			2,50	3,00
BEEF,	per 100 lbs		2,50	3,00
POULTRY,	per lb		5	6
EGGS,	per dozen,		8	10
BUTTER, Fresh	per pound		10	12½
" Firkin,	"		8	9
CHEESE,	"		5	6
LARD,	"		7	8
TALLOW, Clear,	"		8	
HIDES, Green	"		4	4½
PEARL ASHES,	100 lbs		5,00	
POT,	"		4,75	
WOOL,	pound,		20	25
HAY,	ton,		6,00	8,00
GRASS SEED,	bushel,		1,00	1,25
CLOVER SEED,	"		5,50	6,00

NEW YORK MARKET, Sept. 30.

Flour droops still: there is a good demand, but a still better supply. Genesee has sold to the extent of several thousand barrels, at $4,50; some Ohio at $4,50, but other parcels at $4,44, and one at $4,37½; 300 bbls. Troy sold at $4,37½. 1500 bu. good Indiana Wheat brough in small parcels 94 *a* 95c; flat Corn is worth 56c wt.; Northern Rye delivered, 59c. sales; Oats are cheaper, say 28 *a* 29c for canal, and one or two sales at 27c.

Sales of Ashes are $5,50 for Pots, and $5,75 for Pearls.

Chicago, Sept. 27th.—Large sales of Wheat were made at 53 to 54 cts. cash. Flour, 3,25 to 3,50. Corn, 23 cts. Oats, 15 cts.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Meteorological Table and Observations. Farmers' Holidays. Sale of Stock in Canada. Butchers Meat in England. Crops in South Venice. Swiss Cows in Harness. 145
Change of Seed. The Polar Plant of the Prairies. 146
Manure. Straw from Rusted Wheat. Smut in Wheat. Killing Flies. Evil turned to Good. Worms in Swine. 147
Agricultural Excursion in the Genesee Valley. 148
Improved Stock in Genesee County. 149
Transactions of the N. Y. State Ag. Society—Cayuga, Cortland, Dutchess and Herkimer counties. 150
Silk Culture. Plucking Blossoms off Potatoes. 151
Apology—Disappointment. Important Notice. To the Friends of the New Genesee Farmer. &c. Monroe Co. Ag. Society Awarding Committees. Agricultural Addresses. 152
Experiments and Improvements. The Orchard. Transplanting. Caterpillars. 153
Protective Tariff. 154
Agriculture in Russia. Tomatoes for Pigs. Frost. . . 155
Shakers' Establishments. Compost & Liquid Manures. 156
Management of Bees. Slaughtering and Packing. 157
Mediterranean Wheat. Silk Machine. Indian Corn. Prospect of Prices—The New Tariff. 158
Times of Drinking. Statistics of Vegetable and Animal Life. Cattle Shows and Fairs. 159
Advantages of Law. New Advertisements. Prices Current, &c. 160

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